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KURDS AND TARTARS ATTACK ARMENIANS FROM THREE SIDES

Serious Fighting on the Russian
Armenian Front—Outbreak
Follows British Withdrawal
—Relief Supplies Cut Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday)—On the Russian Armenian front, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that serious fighting has occurred between the Armenians on the one hand and the Tartars and Kurds on the other. The outbreak has followed the withdrawal of the British troops, who appear to have constituted the only stable factor in that area, and though the British military representative there is doing his best to arrange for a suspension of hostilities, he has been unsuccessful, according to the most recent information, and extensive massacres are believed likely. The British personnel have been fired on, and it is reported that casualties have been caused.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Turks and Tartars are moving upon the Armenians from three sides. They have cut off the American relief supplies and threatened all the remaining Armenians with extermination unless additional military protection is afforded, according to dispatches from Maj. Joseph C. Green of Cincinnati, who is directing the American Relief Administration's work from Tiflis.

Herbert Hoover, director-general of relief, immediately submitted Major Green's message to the Peace Conference, which already had similar reports from other American and British observers.

Major Green, under date of July 23, sends the following from Tiflis: "Had a long conference with the Armenian President today. The situation is worse. The Turkish Army, well prepared, and Tartars are advancing from three sides. If military protection is not afforded to Armenia immediately the disaster will be more terrible than the massacres in 1915-16, and the Armenian Nation will be crushed, to the everlasting shame of the Allies."

"Relief work is impossible in the present situation, unless order is restored. Cannot something be done to have the British forces in the Caucasus intervene to save Armenia?"

Under date of July 24, Major Green telegraphs: "The Turks and Tartars are advancing in the districts of Karabagh and Alaghez. They now occupy approximately the reopened territory of Russian Armenia. Khalil Bey, a Turkish colonel, is commanding the Azerbaijan Tartars.

Armenians Fear Massacre

Complete Extermination of Race Felt to Be Aim of Turks and Tartars

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Complete extermination of the Armenians left in their native land is apparently the plan of Young Turk leaders and Tartars, in the opinion of Armenians familiar with conditions there, according to a communication which has just been received from the Armenian Information Bureau of Paris. The communication follows:

"The Armenian Patriarch of Turkey, His Eminence Monseigneur Zaven, telegraphs from Constantinople to the president of the Armenian delegation at Paris that the troops and militia organized by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Reuf Pasha, who control the situation in Anatolia, are concentrating about Erzerum for the purpose of attacking the Armenian Republic. Taking over the resources of the Turkish Army, only in part demobilized, and having with them Kurdish plunderers and the Mussulman population, they plan the extermination of the Armenians of the Caucasus in order to make impossible the formation of an Armenian state."

From another quarter is reported an order from Tiflis, through the Georgian Press Bureau, which decrees a general demobilization of all the Tartars of the Republic of Azerbaijan. During the past few days all the young men under the jurisdiction of said republic are said to have responded to the government appeal and to have left Georgia.

Recent Armenian Troubles

The Georgians account for this mobilization by saying that it is in anticipation of an invasion by the volunteers of General Denikin, but there is reason to believe that the measure taken by the Tartars is aimed directly against the Armenian Republic, and that it has been arranged in agreement with Mustafa Kemal, Reuf, and other Young Turk leaders for the purpose of placing the

Armenians between two fires. Recent bloody disturbances in the Armenian district of Karabagh, directed in person by the Tartar Governor, Dr. Soutanoff, are very disquieting. Are we about to witness the execution of a pogrom, as vast as perfidious, which aims at the complete extermination of the Armenian race?

"The Turks, encouraged by the impunity which they have enjoyed up to the present moment, and profiting by the dissensions which they believe they have once more sown among the powers of the entente, have already lifted up their heads and are speaking as masters, even as they did at the Peace Congress. They are capable of the most supreme audacity and defiance—as witness the events in the village of Aidin—unless the Allies put a curb at once upon their sanguinary madness."

American Board's Information

Officials of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in this city say they have received no definite information lately regarding the situation in Armenia, where, according to newspaper reports, the Turkish Army and Tartar tribes are moving upon the Armenians from the sides.

Dr. Edward C. Moore, president of

POLICY DEVISED FOR AIDING CHINA

Aim of United States to Prevent
Domination by Any Group of
International Bankers—Text
of Original Plan Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The text of the plan submitted by the United States Government for a four-power consortium to render financial assistance to China for the development of her natural resources, was obtained here yesterday. This original plan, accepted as the basis of the consortium concluded on May 12, 1919, at Paris, between representative bankers of America, Great Britain, France and Japan, was outlined in a letter from Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister, to the Chinese Foreign Office.

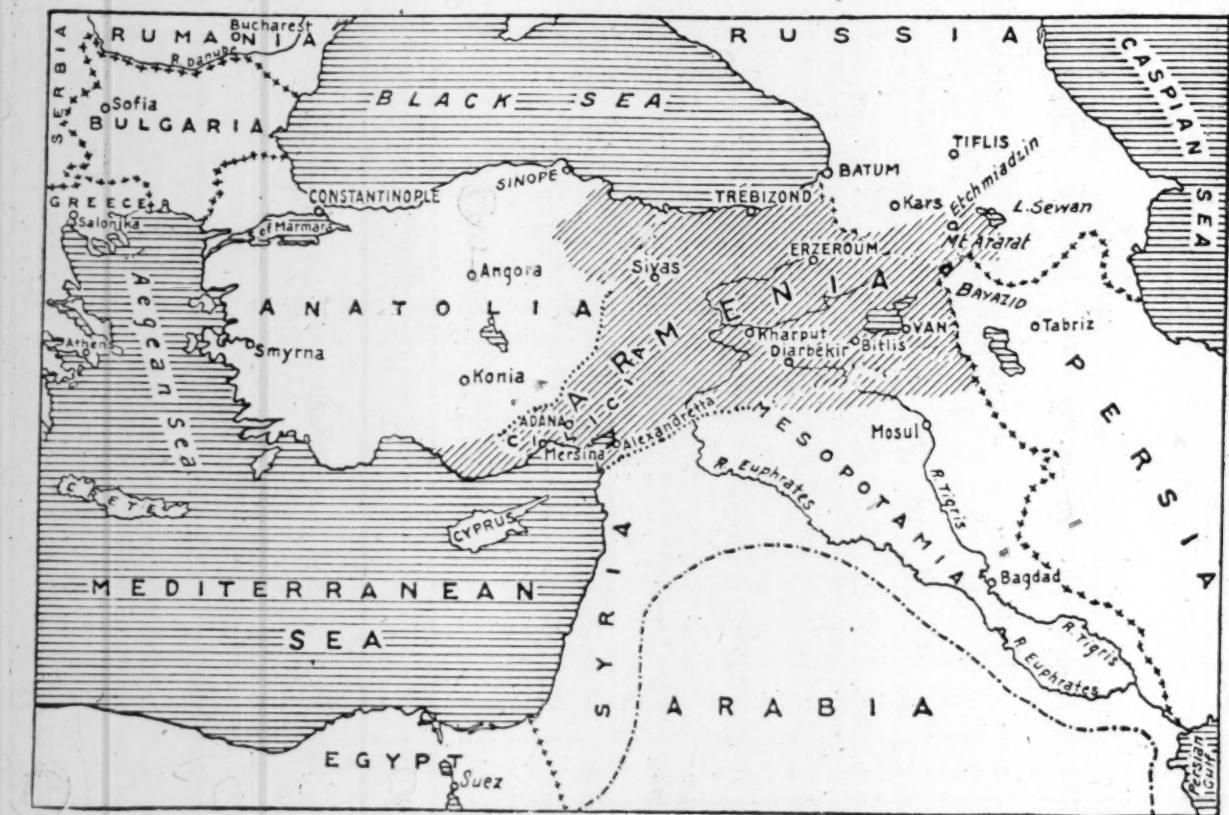
A memorandum submitted by the United States Government shows that one of the underlying aims of the

group, for it was and is the firm conviction of this government that only by such cooperation and upon such principle can the best results be obtained for China and for the common interests of the other powers concerned.

Plan for Future Loans

"If each of the four governments should form a group of its own which should include all those who have made or would like to make loans to China, and if each member should share with the other members of its national group all future loans, including those to which it has a preference or on which it has an option, there could be little or no objection in the financial circles of the respective governments to such an arrangement."

"Then if each of the national groups should share with the other national groups any loans to China, including those to which that national group may have a preference or on which it may have an option, and all such business arising in the future, it is felt that the best interests of China would be served—a purpose which the Government of the United States has, in all sincerity, felt would have the cordial support of all powers which have at heart the welfare of China."



Serious fighting in the Caucasus

Combined forces of Kurds and Tartars attack Armenians, following withdrawal of the British troops.

the board, in talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said, however, that the tenor of the newspaper reports was similar to that of information which the board had received about six weeks ago. The situation was then, he said, and has since that time, been very threatening but no word of actual progress toward carrying out the threat had been received.

The uncertainty regarding the disposition of Turkish problems by the Peace Conference, he said, had added to the danger of the situation, but now that the conference is fairly free to deal with the Turkish question he felt that relief might be expected. In the absence of definite information, the officials of the American board were inclined to the belief that although the position of the Armenians is perilous, they have not yet been actually attacked by the Turks.

Torture of Greeks Alleged

Turkish Officials Along Black Sea Coast Are Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Committee for Relief in the Near East has made public a letter from Dr. George E. White, representative of the committee, to Prof. J. P. Xenides, secretary of the Greek Relief Committee here, charging that Turkish officials decimated the Greek population of 250,000 along the Black Sea coast between Sinope and Ordu without bloodshed, but by "parboiling" the victims in Turkish baths and turning them, half clad, into the snow in the Anatolian winter.

The worst of these crimes the letter says, were committed in the winters of 1916 and 1917, when orders were issued for the deportation of the Greeks along the Black Sea coast. Under the pretense of "sanitary" regulation, the people, it is said, were crowded into the steam rooms of the baths in Chorum, and after being tortured for hours, were turned out into snow almost knee deep, without lodging of food, and with their garments taken away.

In the Province of Bafra, less than 13,000 of the 29,000 Greeks now survive, and every Greek settlement has been burned, says Dr. White, and the number of orphans in the entire district is 60,000, including some Armenian and Turkish children. Many of the deportees have returned to their homes since the armistice was signed.

COMMUNICATION REESTABLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Communication with Ft. Sandeman on the northwest frontier of India has been reestablished, after the tribesmen's attack on a convoy.

TENANTS DEMAND RENT REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Tenants League of Greater New York, protesting against any further increases in rents, has started a campaign for a 10 per cent reduction and also plans to petition the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000,000 to build houses and rent apartments at cost.

The renting situation in this city has not improved recently. Higher rents than ever are expected this fall. Meanwhile the new Single Tax Party is taking advantage of the situation, and its speakers are telling the people nightly that the only solution for rent profiteering is one single tax.

It is believed that the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, the Governor's reconstruction commission, and the special session of the Legislature have accomplished little in the way of relieving the situation.

"The special session passed a few laws giving municipal court judges discretionary power," says Samuel Orr, former Assemblyman, "but that did not relieve the tenants in the hands of profiteering landlords. The only remedy will come when the working people take over the government and run it in their own interest."

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MINERS' STRIKE IS NOT YET SETTLED

British Labor Minister Meets
War Cabinet and Explains
Situation—No Results Ob-
tained From Leeds Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The War Cabinet met this morning and Sir Robert Horne, British Labor Minister, explained to the members the position of the Yorkshire miners. The Labor Minister will receive a miners' deputation this afternoon.

No settlement was reached yesterday at the conference in Leeds between the miners' representatives and the mine owners in regard to piece work, wages, and the question of working hours, under the Sankey report. The keenest disappointment is felt at the failure, for it was hoped that the dispute would speedily be ended, when the conference was agreed to. According to a statement by the Labor Ministry prior to the meeting, Sir David Shackleton, permanent secretary to the Labor Ministry, who had arrived in Leeds with the view to assisting the deliberations, interviewed both sides and explained fully the working of the government formula and its effect upon Yorkshire.

Sir David was not present at the joint conference but remained in the building for consultation if necessary. After the conference he had a long conversation with each side separately and obtained its statement of the points of disagreement. He pointed out the tremendous dislocation and loss to industry caused by stoppage, and recommended a resumption of work on the basis of the formula, leaving the necessary adjustments to be made afterward. He returned to London last night to report on the situation to the Labor Ministry.

Situation in British Coal Fields

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A serious situation has arisen in the coal fields throughout the country apart from the Yorkshire dispute, owing to the delay in dealing with the demands of the colliery surface workers which have been placed before the coal commission and which have been the subject of negotiation ever since the report was issued.

Last evening the coal controller with the chief inspector of mines met, in joint conference, representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the National Council of Mine Workers Other Than Miners, regarding the matters in dispute, including overtime rates, payment for hours to be worked over 46½ by shiftmen, and hours of underground workers other than miners.

After examining the facts of the case the coal controller pointed out that the questions in dispute were matters which must be dealt with by the Labor Ministry and promised to communicate with Sir Robert Horne on the subject. The conference separated on the understanding that an early meeting with the Labor Ministry would be arranged. The position is regarded as exceedingly grave, as in the event of the men striking, a repetition of the Yorkshire trouble would result, but in a more intensified form. The leaders are stated to have had great difficulty in persuading the men to continue working.

Revised Price of Flour Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The deadlock which has arisen between the Employers Association and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners is, assuming a very serious aspect and it is believed that unless the intervention of the Labor Ministry is effective, a national stoppage is almost inevitable. At the meeting yesterday, the Nation-

al Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers reaffirmed its refusal to hold a conference with the government departments or to continue representation on the joint industrial council until the price of bread or flour has been revised to meet partially the added costs of production since September, 1917.

Tie-Up in Brest, France

BREST, France (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—All work in the port has ceased, the employers having declared a lock-out because of the demands of the dockers union.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IS PROPOSED IN BILL

Measure in United States Congress Provides for Reserve
Army—Gives President Perpetual Selective Service Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A system of universal military and naval training in the United States is provided for in bills introduced yesterday in the Senate by George E. Chamberlain, Senator from Oregon and ranking minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and in the House by Julius Kahn, Representative from California and chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, on behalf of the Training Camp Association.

Although no attempt will be made to put the bill through at this session of Congress, regular hearings will be held before both Senate and House committees and there will be an opportunity to work up sentiment in its behalf.

Under the provisions of the bill all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 20 and all male aliens between these ages qualified to become citizens are liable to six months compulsory training in the army, navy or marine corps, option being permitted regarding the branch of service.

For purposes of national emergency, the President would retain all powers he had during the war under the selective service act, that is, to draft for service all men between the ages of 18 and 45 and to require their registration for that purpose.

Reserve Corps Proposed

The six months' training is to be taken upon reaching the age of 18 or at some period within two years thereafter, unless the authorities make an exception, in which case the training must be had before the age of 26 is reached. During the training period pay is allowed at the rate of \$5 a month, with transportation and subsistence.

By completion of the training a young man becomes automatically a member of the reserve corps of either the army, navy, or marine corps for 10 years, during which period he must take additional training for one year and is liable at all times for immediate service in the event of war.

At the end of the first period of training, men between 18 and 20 may be selected to serve for a period of one year in filling up vacancies in the regular standing army, which is to be made up of voluntary recruits to the number of 225,000. In addition provision is made for men who served in the recent war, who may so elect, to serve in the reserve.

The only classes of persons exempt from compulsory training would be those exempted by treaty; citizens or subjects of another country with which the United States was at war or of any country allied with such enemy nation; persons with dependent relatives as prescribed by regulations; persons who have had six months' service; and persons mentally, morally, or physically incapable of profiting by such training. Those who cannot speak English may be required to take a preliminary course in the language.

Draft Boards Called For

Compulsory registration and a system of draft boards are called for. The United States is to be divided into four army areas, not less than 12 corps areas, each corps area to contain at least one training division and one or more reserve divisions. Camp Meade would be used as a divisional headquarters.

The army reserve is similarly organized, and in organizing the reserve the names, numbers, and other designations used in the late war are preserved.

PRINCE'S TRIP PREPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—H. M. S. Renown is at present receiving her final touches from decorators, preparatory to leaving at midday on Tuesday for Canada, with the Prince of Wales. Externally the battle cruiser has been painted French gray, while internally simplicity marks all the special arrangements for the Prince's comfort. A band of Royal Marines will accompany the Prince on his voyage and it is expected that King George and Queen Mary will go to Portsmouth to see him off.

PARIS ASTONISHED AT OPPOSITION TO TREATY IN AMERICA

Close Attention Given to Progress
of Events in Washington—
Significance of Renunciation of
Military Guarantees by France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In peace conference circles, interest in the regular business of the day is largely overshadowed by the close attention which is being given to the progress of the situation in Washington in connection with the peace treaty. The bitterness of the opposition which President Wilson has encountered in defending the integrity of the treaty has caused astonishment in Paris, and it is remarked that those who look askance at the idea of a defensive alliance between France and the United States should reflect that it is solely in view of such an alliance that France renounced nearly all the military guarantees which could be exacted from Germany.

The Supreme Council decided on Wednesday to allow the Austrian delegation a further seven days in which to present written observations on the new clauses of the treaty. Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, yesterday conferred with the Austrian delegates at St. Germain regarding the employment of expert Austrian workers on the reconstruction of the devastated areas.

The Supreme Council meanwhile resumed the discussion of the Bulgarian treaty and Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, continued his exposition regarding the Greek claims in Thrace. It is believed that the Greek standpoint continues to gain ground and that the Bulgarians may have no access to the Aegean other than commercial access, possibly at Dedagatch or Kavala, without any political rights. Should the territory become Hellenic, a railway will be constructed across it to enable Bulgarian goods to reach the sea.

The Supreme Council's discussion of the subject yesterday was delayed by the reading of a long memorandum which the Bulgarian delegation has hastened to present, setting forth the claims of the delegation regarding the Bulgarian character of the population of Macedonia and Dobrudja as well as of Thrace, and appealing to the right of self-determination. The document is regarded as being designed to offset the impression created by Mr. Venizelos' thesis and by the recent report on Bulgarian atrocities in Macedonia.

The Supreme Council was also occupied yesterday with the question of German troops in Lithuania, and it is understood that energetic measures were decided upon regarding the recalcitrant attitude adopted for some time past by General von der Goltz.

Question of Responsibility for War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A German wireless message states that the German State Tribunal for the trial of those charged with responsibility for the war will sit at the Supreme Court of the Empire, whose president will be the chairman of the tribunal. He will be assisted by the president of the Military Court and the Prussian, Bavarian and Hanseatic courts. A further 10 assistant judges will be elected, five by the National Assembly and five by a committee of the German states, excluding members of Parliament. The tribunal can pronounce judgment only and may not impose penalties.

Letter From General Ludendorff

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Responsibility for the Crown Council's decision in 1917 that Belgian territory must be held, was placed upon the former German Emperor by General Ludendorff in a communication published today by the Deutsche Tages Zeitung.

General Ludendorff's letter said that great headquarters merely sketched the military situation and stated what measures were necessary to protect Germany's west frontier in an economic way. The former Emperor, General Ludendorff said, decided the question, and his decision was binding upon military headquarters.

Dr. Gustave Bauer, the Premier, and Dr. Hermann Müller, the Foreign Minister, were condemned by General Ludendorff for their statements in the German National Assembly at Weimar on Monday criticizing the Crown Council's actions and making public reports of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff.

These reports advised the retention and military occupation of the Liège district. General Ludendorff inquired where Dr. Müller obtained the military information concerning Great Headquarters.

German Warship Issue Discussed

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Division of the German and Austrian warships among the Allies was discussed at length today by the Supreme Council, but no decision was reached.

The council approved a report of Marshal Foch recommending the immediate expulsion of the German Army from Latvia, where General von

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der Goltz and other German officers are declared to be becoming insolent and are endeavoring to prevent the Left from establishing a firm government.

Return of American Troops
COBLENZ, Germany (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press.)—The third division of the American Army has been ordered home from the occupied area of Germany. It will begin en route for Brest on Aug. 5.

Economic League to Meet
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Economic League of Nations holds its first meeting here tomorrow. Official representatives of the British and French governments and unofficial delegates from Rome and the United States will be on hand. G. H. Roberts, the British Food Minister, proposes an economic council to combat food combines all over the world.

DEBATE ON GERMAN CONSTITUTION BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—A German wireless message states that at Wednesday's session of the National Assembly, Article 1 of the first section of the Constitution bill was passed without alteration. It reads: "The power of the State is derived from the people." The Democrats' proposal that the Empire's colors be black, red and gold, and the colors of the commercial flag black, white and red was also adopted. The Democrats' proposal that Parliament be elected for four years was carried by 166 votes to 139.

During the debate on the Constitution bill, Mr. Düringer of the National Party said that his party rejected the bill because it was not conservative enough for them. They remained adherents of the monarchy, he added, but would find their duties as citizens under the republic because they respected the will of the majority which decided upon that form of government.

CHAMBER IN SPAIN IS AT LAST CONSTITUTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—Many weeks after the general elections, the new Chamber has at last been definitely constituted. The delay has been due to disputed elections as a result of manipulation by Antonio Maura, the former Premier. The new government's candidate, Sanchez Guerra, was elected president of the Chamber, the government thus scoring a distinct success. The Marxists and Cieristas put forward their own candidate, the Marquis Figueroa, who was defeated by 182 to 107.

The entry of the Chamber to its full and responsible activities was marked by a scene of altercation between Mr. de la Cierva, former Finance Minister and Antonio Maura's chief supporter, and Joachim Sanchez de Toca, the new Prime Minister, the former declaring that every act of the new government showed that it was turning from the Right and seeking exclusively the assistance of groups of the Left.

"In these conditions," he declared, "I state categorically that if the Cabinet maintains its attitude towards us and towards the Left, we shall be obliged to offer absolute opposition to all its proceedings and plans, including the budget. The situation at present is that this Conservative Government depends entirely on Liberal support."

OBJECT OF TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The committee appointed by the International Trades Union Congress to examine the statement made by the German delegate, Mr. Sassenbach, justifying the German work-people's attitude toward the war, disposed of the highly contentious subject which had evoked a bitter discussion at the first sitting of the congress by resolving unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Sassenbach, who abstained from voting, that, as the main object of the International Trades Union Congress was a reconstruction of the trade union international in such a way as to make impossible a repetition of acts like those occurring in the period immediately preceding and also during the war, the committee registered the statements made in the name of the German delegation and noted the sentiments of regret; the members then passed to the order of the day.

The committee's report was read at the second sitting of the congress and, on the recommendation of the president, the report was unanimously adopted by the entire congress.

BOLESHIVIST STUDENTS REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LINCOLN, Nebraska. (Replying to a request of a representative of the Russian Bolsheviks to permit Bolshevik students to attend the University of Nebraska to study finance and economics, Chancellor Avery has answered that until the United States recognizes the Soviet Government, the request cannot be considered.

SENATORS PREPARE TREATY AGREEMENT

Middle-Ground Republicans Outline Definite Program of League Reservations—Hope to Gain Support of Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Middle-ground Republican senators who want reservations to the treaty of peace and League of Nations covenant, but who have no desire to defeat the project for an international compact to minimize the chances of future wars, yesterday took steps to evolve a definite program of reservations which would command the support of the radicals of the opposition.

These middle-ground men who suspended judgment during the initial campaign conducted against the league and the treaty by its out-and-out opponents, conferred for several hours and discussed reservations which would safeguard American sovereignty and receive the support of every Republican senator on the final roll call.

The reservations favored by the milder Republican opponents of the league are, on the Monroe Doctrine, Article X of the league covenant, which would guarantee the territorial and political integrity of each nation, domestic questions such as immigration and the tariff, the right of withdrawal from the league, and the Shantung settlement in the peace treaty.

Discussion at the conference indicated that the group of Republican senators who hold the balance of power in the treaty fight will insist that the wording of the reservations be as mild as it can be and at the same time meet the objections the senators have to the treaty and the league covenant.

The reservations submitted by President Wilson last week by Selden P. Spencer, Republican, Senator from Missouri, were considered by the conference yesterday as the basis for the resolutions they will agree upon. Several of the senators in the conference, however, insisted that the wording of the Spencer resolutions was too strong, and that it be made far more mild than the form in which the reservations were given to the President. The senators who took part in the conference included all of the Republicans whose opposition to the treaty and the league is of the milder sort. They were Senators P. J. McCumber, North Dakota; Charles J. McNary, Oregon; A. B. Cummings, Iowa; F. B. Kellogg, Minnesota; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; S. P. Spencer, Missouri; and Le Baron Colt, Rhode Island. They have all conferred with the President, at his invitation, and have urged him to agree to some reservations in order to secure the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate.

Agreement Forecast
That the senators who conferred yesterday will be able to agree upon definite reservations at future conferences was indicated by the conference after the first meeting. When completed, the set of reservations agreed upon will be submitted to President Wilson, and he will be urged to accept them, with the promise that he treaty would then be ratified without delay.

The radical opponents of the treaty will confer with the "middle ground" Republicans after the conference started yesterday have closed, and an effort will be made to secure the support of the Lodge-Borah-Johnson leadership to their program.

The conference between President Wilson and Republican senators were continued yesterday, when Senators Harry New of Indiana and H. W. Keyes of New Hampshire spent more than an hour at the White House discussing the League of Nations and the peace treaty with the President.

Both senators informed the President that the Senate would not ratify the treaty without reservations that must be made a part of the treaty itself.

"My back is stiffer than ever for ratification of the treaty with reservations," said Senator Keyes when he left the White House. "The Senate," he continued, "notwithstanding the persistent misrepresentation on the part of some, is in my opinion, most anxious to meet fairly and squarely the situation confronting the world, of which this country is a most important part, and that partisan politics will receive slight recognition."

Reservations Demanded

Senator New made the same kind of statements to the President. "I told the President," said Senator New, "I would not vote for the league without reservations. I also told him I did not want to give the impression I would vote for the league even with the reservations, because they must be of a kind that will protect the things I think need to be protected."

"I am an American," the Indiana Senator said. "My first concern is for this country. The other nations come afterward with me. I am not an internationalist, and I don't believe in any supergovernment or superstate. I believe in the U. S. A."

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34 VISITS LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British dirigible, R-34, which recently made a successful return trip across the Atlantic, left Pulham, Norfolk, yesterday, for London, giving Londoners their first opportunity of seeing her while she maneuvered over the City at a low altitude.

The members of the crew in the airship were clearly discernible, and they acknowledged the greetings of the people in the streets. The vessel subsequently proceeded to East Fortune, Scotland, where she arrived at 6:05 this morning.

TREATY EXPLAINED ON ECONOMIC SIDE

Bernard M. Baruch, Adviser to Peace Delegation, Tells Senate How Financial Experts Arrived at Conclusions Embodied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The first scene in the consideration of the peace treaty in open session took place in a room in the Senate office building yesterday. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee sat at a long table with the chairman, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, at the head. Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to the economic commission of the American peace delegation, had been summoned to tell how and why they had arrived at the conclusions set forth in the treaty. He was assisted in this by Bradley W. Palmer, formerly counsel to the alien property custodian.

The first important statement made by Mr. Baruch was that the President's view is that the United States should not share in the indemnities paid by Germany as reparation for the war, but he added that the distribution of indemnities to be paid by Germany was still an unsettled question.

Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, interpolated the remark that he had gathered from the President's address of July 10, last, that the United States was not to share in any of the billions which Germany was to pay over to the nations that had been arrayed against her in the war.

Clearing House System Rejected

Mr. Baruch repeated his impression that the President did not think any part of the German indemnities should be turned over to the United States. He suggested, however, that it was for the Senate to determine whether it, as well as the President, had jurisdiction in the matter.

As a prelude to answering questions as to the meaning of certain clauses, Mr. Baruch read a description of the economic commission how it was organized and how it arrived at results. He was then at the service of the committee and was assisted in presenting the desired information by Mr. Palmer and by Prof. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Mr. Baruch informed the committee that the clearing house system for the payment of pre-war debts, although favored by other nations, had been rejected by the United States delegates.

"A precedent for reservations," said Senator Knox, not in voice, to Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, who sat beside him.

The money derived from the sale of German properties was in the hands of the alien property custodian as trustee, but its final disposition lay with Congress, said Mr. Baruch. Congress, he said in answer to a question, will have to set up the necessary machinery. The only machinery now is the mixed tribunal to determine the amount due in contested cases. His feeling was that of other Americans had been that the United States Government should not guarantee private debts.

Legal Explanations

Here Mr. Palmer, at Mr. Baruch's request, made legal explanations. He expressed the opinion that Americans having pre-war claims against Germans were amply protected under the treaty. In the first place their right to negotiate is not impaired, and in the next place they have the privilege of sharing in money resulting from sale of German property in this country if Congress so decides. Germany guaranteed under the treaty that American property should be restored intact. Whether she will live up to that, of course, remains to be seen. The United States was entitled to a share in the German indemnities, but whether she would claim it, he was not in a position to state.

Mr. Knox wanted to know if German property in this country worth \$5,000,000 had been sold for \$1,000,000, whether there would be enough to pay American claims. Mr. Palmer replied that that was a matter to be determined between Congress and its agent, the alien property custodian. He added that he was sure there were ample funds in the hands of the alien property custodian to pay all just claims, and to leave a substantial balance.

RATES REMAIN SAME

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut. With return last night by the federal government to the Southern New England Telephone Company of its property controlled during the war, no changes in conditions or rates will be made, according to an announcement by James T. Moran, president. He says the company has been practically free to conduct its own business, and that increased rates have sufficed only to meet advanced costs of operation. Rates will not be reduced.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Former Duma Member's Story of Conditions in Petrograd Under the Bolshevik Regime Reaches the State Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. An article written by Gregor Alexinsky, former Social Democrat member of the Russian Duma for Petrograd and printed in the Social Democrat of Copenhagen, Denmark, describes conditions in Bolshevik Russia as "miserable."

Brockenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, issued a copy of the article yesterday. It reads as follows: "The condition of affairs in Bolshevik Russia is very distressing. The majority of the industrial enterprises are not operating. In the Moscow district 63 textile factories stopped working last fall and the same picture appears with respect to the textile industry in the vicinity of Ivano Voznesensk near Petrograd. The chemical industry, the paper industry and many others are likewise in a miserable condition. The Bolshevik government has done everything to keep work going in plants that produce ammunition, but nevertheless many of them are shut down. Owing to the lack of rolling stock, transportation is not good. Locomotives and cars needing repairs are so numerous that the workshops are unable to cope with the repairs. In order to increase production in Russia the Bolsheviks already have reintroduced the forms which existed prior to the socialization, particularly payment for the piece work, the premium system, etc. In short, parity of wages does not exist."

This lamentable picture of our industry's decay has led to terrible complications for the workmen on account of the great shortage of provisions and an enormous increase in prices. Bread, "black bread," rye bread, because there is no wheat left, costs 35 to 40 rubles a pound in Petrograd, sugar 150 to 200 rubles a pound; butter 140 to 180 rubles; tea 200 rubles; men's footwear 1200 to 1500 rubles a pair, etc. Horse meat costs 30 rubles a pound. In Moscow prices are about on the same scale. On the big market in Moscow (Sucharevskaya), dog meat is being sold openly, and the official financial Gazette publishes statistics showing fluctuations in the price of such meat (5 to 7 rubles a pound). Even a box of matches costs between 3½ and 4 rubles.

"On account of shortage of provisions, fuel, soap, and other commodities that are absolutely indispensable for the public health and welfare, contagious diseases are spreading everywhere. In Moscow the official statistical bureau calculates 10,000 cases a week. In Petrograd 30 per cent of the patients in the communal hospitals perish as a result of famine."

"In Petrograd there are only 700,000 inhabitants left out of 2,500,000."

Russia Trusts America

American Woman Makes Report at Brest After Work at Archangel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York. That the people of Russia regard America as their best friend and that bolshevism is designed to be defeated was the report brought to the Young Men's Christian Association at Brest, France, by Miss Dickinson, an American woman who arrived at that port from Archangel, where she had managed a canteen and hostess house for men of the American expeditionary force. Before that she worked with Russian girls, most of whom held clerical positions in banks and business houses and who were eager to study and get some color into their lives, she said.

"Bolshevism cannot live, as it is the worst kind of tyranny, breaking down every kind of stable life," said Miss Dickinson. "The Russians have known the aristocratic life of their Tsar's regime, they have tasted the bitter draught of bolshevism when the petulant young completely broke. Soon there must be a happy medium struck between the two extremes and the Russian people, who are awaiting that time, have pinned their faith to Kottchak."

United States Troops to Return

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. General Pershing reported yesterday that Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, commanding the American troops in North Russia, had been ordered with his staff to return to the United States as soon as practicable. The American troops have all been withdrawn except a detachment arranging for transfer of property and disposition of American bodies.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW ABROAD ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Americans are not going to assist in debauching Chinese by selling them the liquor forbidden by law in this country if Charles H. Randall, Prohibitionist, Representative from California, can help it. Mr. Randall introduced a bill in the House yesterday for the special purpose of heading off former brewers and saloon keepers who have an eye on China as a favorable place in which to carry on their respective businesses.

to the Constitution by American citizens in all consular districts in China and other countries where treaty provisions grant extra-territorial rights to this country.

"It is none too soon to act," said Mr. Randall to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "for the men who can no longer exploit our own people and sell intoxicants to them are busy trying to locate in new fields. It would be a disgraceful thing if the Chinese, who have had to suffer from the illicit sale of drugs to the detriment of their people, should have to submit to this new humiliation at the hands of Americans. Fortunately under our treaty arrangements Americans can be prevented from engaging in this line of business."

Mr. Randall said that a large brewing concern that did business in the State of Washington until it went dry and then moved to California is understood on good authority to be undertaking the erection of a \$2,000,000 brewery in China. There has been evidence for some time that China has been under consideration as a place where liquor might be able to reap a great harvest.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF NORTH RUSSIA

Withdrawal of Troops Is Being Taken in Hand Since Military and Naval Authorities Have Been Given Liberty of Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—British withdrawal from North Russia, which has become manifestly a matter for the military and naval authorities, is being taken vigorously in hand now that the government has given them full liberty of action.

The possibility of the present situation was foreseen when the Russian relief force was organized and the presence of these two brigades has made the situation much less difficult for Maj.-Gen. W. E. Ironside. To assist the evacuation, which is always a delicate operation and which recent events have made it necessary to expedite, a further force of sufficient size to insure a minimum of time and danger is being dispatched from England and certain units, now under orders for overseas, are being earmarked in case they are required.

Hungarians Forced to Retire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Details of the Hungarian advance against the Rumanians show that the former penetrated about 12 miles over the Theiss, six divisions strong, before the Rumanian reserves, attacking from the south and east, completely reversed the situation and compelled the Hungarians to retire across the river, and even after only 24 hours, to abandon the Szolnok bridgehead.

Information is received showing that the pursuit still continued across the Theiss.

General Denikin Captures Kamishin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—General Denikin's volunteers, after an attack lasting five days, yesterday captured Kamishin, the terminus of the Tambov-Balashov-Kamishin railway, and an important town on the Volga. The capture marks another step in the advance toward Saratov, which may bring the Bolshevik progress in Siberia to a halt. Once a similar hold is obtained on the Astrakhan-Saratov railway, Bolshevik Russia will be as short of oil for transport as the loss of the Donetz basin has made her short of coal.

Protest Sent to Omsk Government

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Saturday, July 19).—(By The Associated Press.)—The Inter-Allied Railway Commission here dispatched a formal protest yesterday to the Omsk Government of Admiral Koltchak against violations of the inter-allied agreement regarding the operation of railways. The communication demands that the Russians live up to the agreement which they signed, and are a party to, if the government expects allied aid. The removal of General Semenov from the Zoon, where he can interfere with railroad operations, also is asked.

DEFENSE MADE OF LIEUTENANT SMITH

PHOENIX, Arizona. Further defense of Lieut. Frank H. (Hard Boiled) Smith, in his conduct of prison Farm 2 and assertions that large numbers of American Army desertions necessitated drastic action were contained in a formal statement made public yesterday by Col. Edgar P. Grinstead, mentioned in testimony Tuesday before the congressional committee in New York as one of the men responsible for prison cruelties.

Colonel Grinstead said: "Everybody that was a soldier in France knew that thousands of our men were running away from the front lines, and that had the war continued, many executions would have been necessary before these desertions could have been stopped."

TROOPS' PRESENCE QUIETS RIOTERS

Negroes Mostly Remain Within Doors and Such Trouble as Appears Is Ascribed to Whites—Food Short in Riot Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois. Sending of troops into the "Black Belt" had an immediate quieting effect on the race troubles. Regiments of the reserve militia and the national guard continued to patrol the district last night. Negroes were staying within doors. Most of the trouble was reported as arising from whites. Food was running short in retail stores in the riot zone and the wholesale grocers' association is to meet this morning to work out a supply system.

Incendiary fires in the "Black Belt" kept the fire department active on Wednesday, but were fewer last night. Seven trips were made by one company to the same house on Wednesday night. There was trouble in the stockyards yesterday morning and Negroes failed to appear there during the day. Down town, where Negroes still clung to their work, such as porters, they for the most part slept in the building. How long the troops would be kept on duty, state officials last night would not hazard a guess.

Representative colored citizens came from a conference presented Mayor Thompson with a statement, one article of which asserted a cause of the trouble was "that inflammatory newspaper writeups and comments on the race situation everywhere are fanning the flames and keeping alive the spirit of anarchy that seems to have settled down upon us."

Commenting on the handling of the riot situation, one of the closest participants in the handling of the race riots, a man of long experience with publicity, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I didn't use to think a situation could be overthrown, but I have changed my thought of recent years. It seems that details of crime often act as suggestions and when carried far and wide by the press, as they often are, they many times operate to bring forth more fruit of the same kind."

Rioters are being taken in daily and fined heavily. The state Attorney-General is here working out plans for prosecution of rioters.

Gov. F. O. Lowden made a tour of the riot district yesterday afternoon. He is considering naming a race commission.

SECRETARY DANIELS ON THE NEW ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
WILMINGTON, North Carolina. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, spent yesterday here as honor guest of the North Carolina Press Association, which is holding its annual convention at Wrightsville Beach, and attended a launching at a local shipyard where a concrete vessel was successfully floated for the United States Shipping Board. Last evening he addressed the North Carolina editors in a local theater and left for Washington immediately afterward.

"The old order of things is dead, a new earth is at hand," declared Mr. Daniels.

"The new day will bring woman suffrage to universal adoption, and in the next general election there will not be a woman in America who has not the right to vote. The time is gone when Labor is cheated of its just reward, the time is gone when children may be denied their right to play."

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE FAVORS PACT

NEW YORK, New York. Unconditional ratification of the League of Nations covenant, without amendments or reservations, is favored by the League to Enforce Peace in a resolution unanimously adopted yesterday by its executive committee. The resolution said that amendments or reservations would jeopardize the treaty, and that the committee was "in accord with the position of its

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president, William Howard Taft, who declared in his letter to Chairman Hays that he favors unconditional ratification of treaty and covenant and would vote therefore were he a member of the United States Senate."

Mr. Taft was not present, since he was on his way to Chicago to attend a hearing of the War Labor Board Friday.

ARKANSAS RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was ratified last Monday with overwhelming majorities in House and Senate at a special session of the Legislature. Although anti-ratificationists hoped to find insurmountable opposition in the southern states to federal suffrage, three states of that group, Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas, have now ratified, while only one southern state, Georgia, has rejected the federal amendment.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska. The Nebraska Senate yesterday passed unanimously a joint resolution for ratification of the national Woman Suffrage Amendment. The House read it for the first time, and on tomorrow will read it the third time and complete Nebraska's ratification.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 13.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

ELEVATED CARMEN'S AWARD DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts. Details of the award made to the Boston Elevated carmen by an arbitration board were read to the men at a meeting last night in Symphony Hall. A large list of classifications was accepted, and no dissatisfaction was shown with wage rates, but much opposition was expressed regarding the runs of the extra men.

The award provided for an eight-hour day, within 14 hours. The men protested that a schedule should be arranged whereby the eight hours could be worked in less than 14 hours. Complaints were also made that no guarantees had been obtained that when the new schedule was made public certain employees would not be laid off.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed over the terms of the decision affecting the extra men, and little attention was paid at times to the rulings of the chairman. It was advised by several speakers that the award be accepted, except in so far as it referred to extra men, but the chair contended that such action would be ineffective.

ITALIAN EMBASSY COUNSELOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Prince Alliata has been appointed counselor of the Italian Embassy here, and is expected to sail for the United States tomorrow.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Honorary Degrees

Since the signing of the armistice it has been a common experience of the reader of illustrated newspapers to find some pictorial representation of the ceremony of conferring an honorary university degree upon some distinguished figure in the war. One day it is at Columbia University; another day it is at Yale, and then it is the turn of Oxford or Cambridge. The recipients of these honors are marshals like Joffre, admirals like Sir David Beatty, and generals like the American commander-in-chief. At one university recently there was to be seen the unique spectacle of Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and Admiral Sir David Beatty in the academic cap and gown, and incidentally looking as unarmistice and unbellicose as possible. Now it is the turn of the Prince of Wales. He is down for an LL.D. of Edinburgh, and Oxford will give him a D.C.L. and other universities will doubtless follow suit. What with these and his K.G., G.C.M.G., G.M.B.E., and M.C., his honors will soon string out like the tail of a kite. His father, King George, is a fourth LL.D. and an eighth D.C.L. to say nothing of being a Mus. D. of Wales and London.

At the Jade Fountain Inn

Col. Milos Hess, Czech soldier and diplomatist, delegate to the Far East, walking in the vast temples of Peking or in the Chinese campaign, gray under the dull blue sky, told the narrative of his countrymen's fight against Bolshevik Russia. His companion in these rambles, J. Kessel, listened to these episodes of the great Tschek epic from the Volga to the Sea of Japan. He treasured them in his heart until the time came to dispense them in the columns of the Journal des Débats. He heard from Milos Hess of the recruiting of Tschek volunteers for the great enterprise. The task fell to a few picked men; new type of missionary they crossed the plains and hills visiting the camps dotted across Russia's immensity. Discerning the real Tschek they explained to him in simple language that the opportunity had come for him to fight for his country in the Siberian steppe. Then at nightfall, for these preachers of the new crusade, came the satisfaction, the joy of the telegram to the central committee—"I have secured twenty volunteers. Three more will soon make their decision." In Vladivostok harbor the Tschek captured two Bolshevik ships. The next thing was to get Tschek sailors to man them. Col. Milos Hess set about it in Peking itself. When China joined the Allies the Peking Government seized German and Austrian ships in Chinese harbors and interned the crews among whom were Tschek sailors. Milos Hess gave these men, twenty-three in number rendezvous at the Jade Fountain Inn near Peking. Some of them came still wearing the Austrian uniform. In the presence of the French Consul, Milos Hess addressed them, spoke to them of home, bade them cast off their uniforms, procure what clothes they could and serve the republic in Vladivostok. "Austria is no more. You are free Tscheks." The sailors cheered and in Vladivostok two Tschek-manned ships flew the Tschek colors.

The Song of the Great Waters

Nowhere but at Versailles could the signing of the peace treaty have been signified by such a remarkable celebration as was seen in the turning on of the Great Waters and the Little Waters was heard once more and the fountains made "rainbows of promise" in the sunshine.

Toward the end of June Poland celebrated the great fête of the Vistula. No man knows when the custom began, but it is old, as old as the ancient rites of the sun worshippers, who hailed the passing of the summer solstice. In those ancient days there lived a queen in Poland of the name of Wanda. Legend has woven romance around her name and on this day of the Vistula Polish girls and boys throw flowers into the stream in her memory. The fête in these modern days begins at the setting of the sun when Warsaw assumes the aspect of Venice. Torches, fireworks and illuminations effect the transformation, while the townsfolk crowd the banks watching the lanterned skiffs dart through the waters. This year the day coincided with the expiration of the delay granted the Germans to accede to the allied peace terms. The decision of the Weimar Assembly became known in the morning and it saw threw up its cap and gave itself up to merry-making. The boys and girls threw their garlands into the Vistula as they have done for centuries, but, for the first time in over one hundred years, they floated all the way to the sea through Polish territory.

Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont. With the reappearance of Poland as a free nation, the English-speaking world will probably hear of the Polish author, Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont, whose writings have already been translated into all the important continental languages but have not yet been read in English. Mr. Reymont has written in all some 23 volumes, and is one of the most important figures, perhaps the most important, in modern Polish literature. Educated at a time when school children were not allowed to speak Polish in the schools of Poland, he went from one school to another in an effort to escape this form of Russification, and was expelled in turn from each. Then, as one child in a family of 12, he began to earn his own living. He worked in a store, and later in a telegraph office; became an actor with a troupe of strolling players; worked on the railway; tried farming; entered a monastery with the idea of becoming a monk; and finally, about 25 years ago, appeared in literary work with a short story that attracted attention. Since then he has continued an author, finding his chief inspiration in his own people, but his background sometimes in Poland, sometimes in Paris, and sometimes in London.

In Tripolitania

There was joy the other day in the town of Suani Ben Aden when the agreement was signed that created a government for Tripolitania, made the Arabs citizens of their own country, and in a more restricted sense citizens of Italy. In her relation to Tripolitania, Italy seems to have acted wisely by establishing a politico-administrative system that is said to have brought Arabs to kiss the ground in Suani and exclaim, "This day is blessed!" "Among the many European banners that fly from the white balconies against the luminous sky of the Orient," writes a correspondent, "Islam looks affectionately on the red, white, and green of Italy." Italy, in short, making choice between conquest of an Arab population in Tripolitania and the provision of a "form of government," has apparently chosen the better way, conceded many of the Arab demands, and set up a new nationality with which they are well satisfied. The new arrangement was arrived at after 48 days of negotiations between Arabs and Italians; under it the Arabs accept the Italian protectorate, but elect members to their own Parliament, and are no longer subject to Italian military service. The other paraphernalia of government, which gives the Arabs administrative autonomy under a prince of the House of Savoia, includes a council of government, regional commissioners, parish delegates, and district agents. And the plan which begins with such happy promise of success covers all Libya from the sea to Fezzan.

The Virgin Islands

The people of the Virgin Islands, having enjoyed the experience of seeing their territory sold "over their heads" by Denmark to the United States of America, are reported to be settling down without ado to their associations with the new landlord. They have, it would seem, reasonable expectations of increasing prosperity, owing to the constant visits of American warships to the harbor of St. Thomas and to the presence of American regiments in their midst, both of which circumstances serve to stimulate trade and to make the islands appear busy and "mouvementé." Meanwhile, a small appropriation from the United States covers the discrepancy between the expenditure and revenue of the islands, which are governed locally, as under Denmark, by the "Colonial Council." It remains for the United States Congress to decide what shall be the permanent form of government. And the Virgin Islands are doubtless living in hopes.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 857)

China in the Film Plays

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The American people today are anxiously waiting for the ratification of the peace treaty in order that a period of commerce and prosperity may follow. Thousands of ambitious business men are focusing their eyes to the Far East, planning to create and extend their markets in China, the land of abundant resources and immense possibilities. Today, more than ever before, do America and China need mutual understanding and good will. It is, therefore, deplorable that any force should appear right here and now to disturb and alienate the friendly feelings which have happily existed between these two sister republics.

Of late there seems to be an organized and broadcast propaganda in this country calculated to incite the ill-feelings between the American people and the Chinese. The so-called "underground Chinatowns" are being exhibited in public parks in many a city, grossly misrepresenting Chinese life, customs, and manners; and a series of the motion pictures concerning the Chinese greatly misled the public by portraying false stories and showing fictitious customs and manners which are as ridiculous to the Chinese as to the Americans.

Take, for example, "The Red Lantern," which is now being shown in many theaters of this city. We (S. C. Kiang being an eyewitness of the Boxer uprising in Peking) happened to see this widely advertised "motion picture success of Nazimova." It is to our great surprise that "The Red Lantern"—especially the theme of the story—is not only a fiction but a most wicked misrepresentation of a Chinese patriotic, although ill-directed, movement. As well-informed Americans know, the cause of the Boxer uprising of 1900 was mainly due to the political aggression and territorial aggrandizement of certain foreign powers (the seizure of Kiaochow by Germany, for instance) but not in the least due to any racial antipathy. We are not defending the Boxers, but we do resent the misrepresentation of the motion picture which attributed the cause of the Boxer uprising to racial antipathy between the East and the West, so as to poison the innocent public of America concerning this well-known but little-understood Chinese episode. It may seem strange to the American people to hear that the question of racial equality or inequality was utterly unknown to the Boxers at that time (although historically, the Chinese have always considered themselves superior to foreign barbarians), and that even today the Chinese people as a whole are not in the least interested in this question.

Moreover, there are many distortions of facts in "The Red Lantern" misrepresenting Chinese character, ideas, and social manners. It is wicked as well as ignorant to picture the treachery of the western educated students, the cruelty of cutting the daughter's feet, the superstition of self-coffing, etc. As a matter of fact, there were during the Boxer uprising, as many Chinese Christian martyrs as there were foreign missionaries killed. As to the role played by the character "Dr. Sam Wong," it is beyond our knowledge and reason that returned Chinese students should join the blind course of the Boxers. It is not only a falsehood but also an outrage to accuse them of leading such mob-violence. On the contrary, intelligent officials who had been abroad (such as Minister Hau Chan-ting) were so utterly opposed to the Boxers that they lost their heads for protection of foreigners.

While the Chinese used to bind the feet of their daughters, they never tried to make the feet smaller by cutting. Superstition and ignorance were never so extreme as to induce a mother to cut her daughter's feet. A Chinese mother is neither so cruel nor so superstitious as the picture attempted to show. The act of self-coffing is simply ridiculous and absurd, and there has never been such practice in any part of China, as our colleague, Professor Kiang of Peking Government University, can testify.

To exaggerate the cruelty and superstition of the Chinese of the old generation is bad enough, to place the Chinese race beyond redemption and enlightenment; but to accuse the Chinese of the younger generation of treachery and ingratitude is a wicked attempt to estrange American sympathy and friendliness toward young China. Such misrepresentation of facts portrayed on a photograph, purported to have arisen from racial antipathy, seems to us nothing less than a cleverly staged plot on the part of interested propagandists. The Chinese people do not want to be misrepresented, nor do the American people

desire to be misinformed, particularly at a time when both nations need the mutual understanding and good will of the other.

(Signed) C. K. CHANG,
TA CHEN,
S. C. KIANG.

Washington, District of Columbia,
July 10, 1919.

AMERICA DISCOVERS ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On three war journeys I have seen Americans at the front, side by side with their British brothers-in-blood; and now I hear from the boys as they disembark from the troop ships what they thought of men and things beyond the seas.

The first feeling of men who came in contact with English hospitality is that of unbounded gratitude for the warmth and the sincerity of the welcome. They found the English always ready to tell them that England is the common heritage of Americans and Englishmen, and to prove it by opening their houses and their hearts to the sojourners. They came back feeling that American schoolboys have conveyed a serious misapprehension as to the meaning of the American Revolution. Once they thought there was a great gulf fixed between the mother land and her ancient colonies by the deliberate will of Britain. They now find that the breach was due to the obstinacy of a Prussian-blooded, Prussian-minded sovereign who was misrepresentative of his people.

Under George V, England has regained all, and more than all, of the affection that was lost to her under George III. The personal popularity of the present sovereign among Americans is an outstanding fact. His unfailing tact and his affability have endeared him to every doughboy who came anywhere near him—and those who were not so fortunate as to come within hailing distance have accepted the facsimile letters of greeting from the King as though they were personal messages. A death blow has been dealt to the notion that Britain under a constitutional monarchy is undemocratic.

Even in those youths of the United States who were apparently stolid and unimpressible there has been bred a profound respect for the deliberate processes of English architecture which built, not for a day, but for aye. They have seen that when British engineers put down steel rails, they put them down, not to spread or to crack, but to be perdurable upon solid sleepers and a sound embankment. They have found the magnificent British roads a rebuke to many of the thoroughfares in the sparsely settled communities of the United States. Moreover, they have seen in English towns and villages a passionate love of beauty that made trees and turf and flowers not an artificial enjoyment, but an incessant wellspring of delight day by day.

They have learned that the British temperament, if not effusive and explosive, has deep reserves of feeling which mean that a friend once made is a friend for aye. One of the beneficent by-products out of all the hideous wreck and ruin made by war, is the interpretation of each country to the other by the men who clasped hands in a solemn compact to meet their common intolerable foe, and who will never dissolve the bond of amity.

WOODROW WILSON AND HIS MEMORY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

President Wilson has a remarkable memory, and his fund of humorous anecdote is of Lincolnian dimensions. His love of the genus limerick is well known, and in one of his rare hours of ease he is the "life of the party"—a figure unrecognizable to those who insist that he is a chill, austere, marble abstraction because they have encountered him only in his profoundly serious mood.

After a busy day at Trenton in the Governor's chair he once told the writer of a strange trick his thoughts had played on him at a reception.

"I saw coming down the line toward me a man whose name it was important that I should remember.

"I dug my finger-nails into my palms in a desperate effort to recall this name, until, to my great relief, it flashed back to me. Exultantly I greeted the distinguished gentleman by his proper designation.

"But suddenly, to my dismay, I discovered that the name of every one else in the room had taken wing! I had tried so hard to remember that one man that I couldn't remember any of the rest."

Another way of making

Lowney's Iced Cocoa

8 generous teaspoons Lowney's Cocoa
3 full cups rich milk pinch salt
3 full cups boiling water Whipped cream
3 tablespoons sugar (generous)



Blend cocoa, sugar and salt together. Add boiling water gradually. Boil directly over fire, stirring until thick and smooth. Add scalded milk and cook in double boiler about 20 minutes. Remove from fire and beat thoroughly with egg beater. Chill thoroughly and serve with whipped cream in tall glasses.

At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

Summer Birds From Overseas

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

They come, these feathered travelers from overseas, at the bidding of the great south wind and a strange impulse which belongs to bird life. As early as the gusty days of March strays arrivals make their appearance, one of the first to herald the approach of spring being the trim and elegant chiff-chaff, which winters on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. This bird may be known by its simple and oft-repeated bugle call, consisting of two notes, from which it has acquired its popular name. To the bark-peelers of the English woodlands it cries "chip-chop, chip-chop," as the swarthy-limbed foresters swing their axe with rhythmic motion or use the cross-cut saw for cutting up the fallen monarch of the wood. It haunts bushes and tall trees, feeds on insects and soft fruits, but builds its dome-shaped nest upon the ground. The cradle is profusely lined with feathers.

One marvels at the mysteries of its life, of its remarkable migration over land and sea. The bird returns unfailingly to the same chosen haunt, where, perchance, its ancestors also passed their busy day. How does it find the way? How can it discover the same favorite resting place and watchtower?

A Bird of Night Passage

This bird, as its congeners, is indelibly linked up with old associations. Its early or late appearance enables us to make interesting comparisons and deductions by referring to our nature notebook, extending over the best part of a lifetime. Moreover, we had anticipated this wondrous appearance of our feathered ambassador all through the long days of winter, and had not lovingly listened to its double refrain since the passing of chill October. Nobody saw it come. Probably it arrived during the silent night watches, when migratory birds mostly conduct their overseas movements.

We had to content ourselves with the chiff-chaff for almost a month. His was the only voice among summer birds which told us of flowery meadows and verdant lea, of hedgerows wreathed with living crowns of snow-white spray; but it was a voice full of hope, and there was good cause to pin one's faith to the spring that was to be. Then, one day as we took our walk into the heart of the country, there rang out loud, sweet, and clear, the piccolo solo of the chiff-chaff, more melodious cousin, the willow wren. English resident birds, thrush, blackbird, chaffinch, and soaring lark, were by this time in jubilant song; and whilst their minstrelsy enraptured and entranced, it was left for the dulcet madrigal of the willow wren to assure us that the winter had passed and gone, and that Fairy Spring, with all her attendant train, had come to usher in her gladsome days.

The Fashion-Plate Arrives

With the safe arrival of this little prince among British song birds, there came also a ground-loving, aristocratic-looking species of high breeding and beautiful attire, in the person of the wheatear. Dressed in his new gray suit, with prominent black ear stripes and a conspicuous patch of white near the tail, we first caught sight of this bird as it was perched on a clod of earth, bobbing up and down, robin-like, and evidently intent upon discovering the secret of perpetual motion. It looked strangely out of its element as it pursued unsettled movements on a waste plot of ground, but we must remember that in Hertfordshire the wheatear is mostly a bird of passage. It makes a temporary stay for resting and feeding purposes, previous to resuming its journey northward, for it is amidst the silence of the eternal hills and the moorland fastnesses that it loves to dwell.

From a newly leafing briar bush there lit upon the ear one April morn a continuous rhapsody of sheer delight. Had our ears deceived us? Was some one playing a trick upon us with a sweet-toned musical box? The practiced ear is not easily deceived, but enthusiasm cannot well be controlled at such a wonderful moment in one's existence, perhaps the greatest clock-tick of nature's year. Stand still and listen! From the instrumental throat of some feathered magician there proceeds a perfect torrent of lyrical song, poured out in melodious outburst over and over again. Can a sight be obtained of the agitated singer? Fortunately, the leaves of the bush in which it is sheltered are not yet so closely woven together as to hide the songster from view. There he sits, near a topmost twig, with the

DICKENS' INFLUENCE ON G. B. SHAW

From an article in The Dickensian, London

That Dickens influenced Bernard Shaw more than any other author, we know, not merely as a matter of reasoning and deduction, but by his own statement. "Nothing but the stupendous illiteracy of modern criticism," he says, "could have missed this fact; could have failed to observe my continual exploitation of Dickens' demonstration that it is possible to combine a mirrorlike exactness of character drawing with the wildest extravagance of humorous expression and grotesque situation. I have actually transferred characters of Dickens to my plays—Jaggers, in 'Great Expectations,' to 'You Never Can Tell,' for example—with complete success. Lomax in 'Major Barbara' is technically a piece of pure Dickens." But the public would not, of course, have been led back to Dickens by pure technique. We must find the fundamental resemblance between the two men—ignoring their many antagonisms and repulsions—to get at the root of the matter. That resemblance consisted, in the main, of two things; in temperament they were intensely earnest, intensely vitalized, and intensely pugnacious. There was no subject on which they had views that they did not rush to express—usually, both of them with the force and point that comes from originality of belief; there was no current controversy in which they did not take part. This fundamental agreement in their temperaments was, moreover, matched by a correspondence in their outlook on life, and in what I may describe as the essence of their philosophy. For Mr. Shaw, no more than Dickens, believes in Darwin or Determinism. He has, as had Dickens, a belief in the human Will, in the fundamental goodness of human nature; in the power of man and of the race to order its life and to control its destiny. Hence his art is supremely didactic, purposeful, and propagandist; and no man has done more to ridicule what I once heard him describe as the "Art for Art's sake nonsense."

Dickens' Ethical Beliefs

Therefore—and this is his cardinal correspondence with Dickens—he seeks the main motifs of his art by dealing with the soul of man under those very conditions that Dickens described, and, in describing, attacked. From the first moment, when the public applauded "Widower's Houses" with its Dickensian Luck-cheese and its exposure of the slums, its ruthless satire on the complacency of the average sophisticated young man down from the Varsity—a play published, Mr. Shaw himself declared, to insure the Progressives a majority at the forthcoming L. C. C. election—from that time onward Mr. Shaw has helped to infuse life with a part of Dickensian teaching and philosophy. I am not suggesting for a moment that the two men had not sharp points of divergence. Dickens was an anti-puritan; Mr. Shaw is a puritan of puritans. Dickens believed in the home. Mr. Shaw distrusts it profoundly. Dickens liked beef, beer, and the country; at least two of these are anathema to Mr. Shaw. But, in the fundamentals I have described, the resemblance is as I have said.

Old and New Satirist

Mr. Shaw has one other Dickensian quality, a quality that he shares almost exclusively with Dickens. He has the power of satire in so high a degree that he can, like Dickens, satirize not only things and opinions, but men. An instance occurs to me as I write—the doctor in "The Philanderer." He is positively upset when the patient, whom he suspects of a new and interesting but incurable disease, turns out to be perfectly well. And, if my recollection is not at fault, George Bernard Shaw's comment thereon was that the medical conscience was rather worse than the religious one. "I have known all manner of consciences," he says, "but I prefer to rely on human nature." In that summary we have the philosophy of Dickens, who looked, as I have said, at all questions from the common standpoint of the common man.

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PRESIDENT TAKES UP LIVING COSTS

Many Government Departments
Working Toward Relief for
Public From Present Trying
Conditions—Army Meat Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has taken up the cost-of-living problem with every apparent intention of ascertaining the causes underlying the constantly increasing prices and of giving the public such relief as he may be able to effect. There is good reason to believe he will ask Congress to appropriate funds and broaden his authority to deal with the situation, after the investigation now being made at his instigation is finished.

Five members of his Cabinet met yesterday afternoon to map out the lines of the investigation. These were the members most directly concerned with the problem: A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, in whose office the meeting was held; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; and Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. Other members of the Cabinet will attend subsequent meetings if their departments can aid in the investigation.

An indication that the President intends to determine if any illegal practices are responsible for the high prices was found in the attendance at the meeting of two members of the Federal Trade Commission, William B. Coffer and Victor Murdock. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, also attended the meeting to present the viewpoint of railroad employees who are demanding, or have given notice that they will demand, further wage increases unless the cost of living is reduced.

President Has Authority

President Wilson still has all the authority given him during actual hostilities to control prices, and this authority will last until the peace treaty is ratified by the Senate, but appropriations for the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and other agencies established to regulate production and distribution have been exhausted, and the organizations largely disbanded. Hence, Congress may be asked to appropriate additional funds to revive their activities, or to finance new machinery which may be devised to meet the situation.

It is expected that the President will determine the broad outlines of his policy in this respect before he leaves the latter part of August on his speaking trip in behalf of the peace treaty. The visit of the delegation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to the White House on Wednesday and their virtual ultimatum that prices must be reduced or wages must be again raised is said to have made a deep impression upon the President as a reflection of the temper of the country, and in Congress, too, the gravity of the situation is admitted.

War Department Acts

The War Department yesterday took action in response to the resolution adopted in the House directing the immediate sale of its surplus of food. After a conference between Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, and officials from the Post Office Department it was stated that postmasters throughout the country will be furnished with lists of the meat and canned vegetables to be sold, with prices which, after allowing for parcel post delivery, will be slightly under prevailing market prices. Citizens can place orders with their postmasters for any amount of food, and it will be delivered.

At the same time a new arrangement was made whereby municipalities may sell food. The War Department will consign any quantity to any city for 30 days. The city will add the cost of transportation to the price fixed by the department, and if all of the food ordered is not sold, it may be returned. Thus the legal barriers in cities which have been removed, to handling food, are removed, as the city will not incur any liability. The value of the food to be sold by the department is about \$120,000,000. Julius Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, which controls the Nation's wheat and flour, has been in Washington conferring with President Wilson. Mr. Barnes has repeatedly stated his intention of keeping down the cost of flour to its present level, and the President has given him ample power to do so. The flour situation is not considered an acute issue in the cost of living.

Congress Will Cooperate

Such senators and members of Congress as can divert their attention from international questions, and the treaty of peace in particular, are seriously concerned over the situation and are willing to cooperate with the President in evolving a remedial program.

There is more than a suspicion that some manufacturers have raised prices and contemplate further advancement for no better reason than to pass on to the consumer the onerous burdens of the Revenue Bill. In view of the intimation that the shoe manufacturers are about to raise prices, Representative William L. Igoe of Missouri introduced a resolution calling on the Federal Trade Commission to make a speedy investigation of this particular industry to determine the reasons for the contemplated advance. The Missouri Representative believes that the government should have the actual facts concerning one industry, as a basis of remedial action.

Retail Profits Excessive

The hearings before the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia have

established that the retailer is often conscienceless, and is making profits out of all proportion to his investment. Senator Henry L. Myers, Democrat, of Montana, introduced a resolution yesterday directing the Banking and Currency Committee to look into the advisability of decreasing the amount of currency in circulation.

"The high cost of living is having a ruinous effect in this country," he said. "I believe the principal cause is the inflation of the currency. The amount of money in circulation is twice as great as it was one year ago, and the cost of living is twice as great as it was a year ago."

Senator A. J. Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, said that Congress would do everything possible to assist the President to lower the cost of living. He said:

"I am willing, and I am sure that all members of Congress are willing, to do all in our power to help the President lower the high cost of living. I think that it is rather unfair to expect the President to take any action that will immediately lower living costs. I don't believe either the President or Congress can do anything that will bring immediate relief. Of course, an increase in wages will help, but Labor is a factor in the cost of living. Every increase that the railroad man gets adds to the cost of living, because it raises the cost of transportation. It seems to me that the best we can do is to feel our way along slowly and act gradually. We can't take any drastic action that would put living conditions and Labor. I would be very glad if the President could take some remedying steps, but I doubt whether he can."

Senator Kenyon's Views

Senator W. S. Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, said:

"What Mr. Stone is reported to have told the President is the absolute truth, but I cannot see any way in which the President can act and give immediate relief. I would be very happy if he could find some solution. The only thing I can see in sight now are the bills to regulate the packers and other bills to control food costs. I am making a study of what Canada is doing, and they are doing something to regulate profits; I may have something to offer in that line later. I surely hope that the President will find a way out."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas: "As I have said before, I believe the high cost of living means more to the people right now than the League of Nations. It seems to me that the party in power will have to take notice of that before the next campaign."

Price Relief Demanded

Protests From All Parts of United States Leading to Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Protests against the excessively high prices of foodstuffs, which have been gathering force since the end of the war, have become nationwide, and their accumulated strength is forcing the government to direct all its energies toward immediate reductions in prices.

Distress due to high prices is not merely national, but world-wide. Italy, Bohemia, France, and England, are endeavoring to solve the problem, as well as this country. Here, for several years, Labor organizations have tried to keep wages moving upward to keep pace with the cost of living, but they have found that even with increased wages they continue to fall further and further behind the advance of prices. Salaried men and unorganized workers, who have been unable to protect themselves as have workers in the strongly organized trades, have fared worst.

The man who has suffered most from high prices has been the salaried man, the clerk. I wish we could do something for him. I'm open to suggestions," is the comment of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, who has announced that the Department of Justice is conducting several investigations into living costs. These, it is understood, are concerned primarily with possible violations of the law.

While there have been no open attacks on alleged profiteers in the United States, as there have in other countries, and while no legislation drastic has been recommended here as in France and Bohemia, sporadic boycotts have been established by some women who report reasonably satisfactory results in particular localities. The British workmen are considerably better equipped against profiteers than are Americans, for their great cooperative organizations can exert a powerful influence in the fixing of prices.

The almost innumerable investigations under way by federal, state, and city governments show signs of coming to focus and of producing something more drastic than recommendations.

The Director of Sales of the War Department has transferred to the sugar equalization board of the Food Administration all surplus army sugar, with the distinct stipulation that it must all be made available for home consumption. The cost to the government was 8.79 cents a pound, and sales will be made on a basis to insure recovery of that cost. The amount of granulated sugar transferred to the equalization board is, all told, 56,000,000 pounds.

William L. Igoe, Representative from Missouri, told the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday that the high cost of living could be broken in five weeks by an investigation of the practices of food dealers. Mr. Igoe is a strong advocate of taxation of excess profits.

Congress Considers Prices

Senate Debates High Cost of Living; Resolutions Entered in House

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The high cost of living was debated in the Senate yesterday during

consideration of a resolution proposing reduction of the amount of currency in circulation.

Henry L. Myers, Senator from Montana, said the amount of money in circulation was partly responsible for present conditions, and that high prices were productive of bolshevism and anarchy. He said increases in wages invariably were followed by advances in living costs, thus creating an endless chain.

Miles Foxfinger, Senator from Washington, said the President had been given \$10,000,000 to feed distressed European peoples, and added: "But it would be impossible to get an appropriation of \$61,000,000 for food for Americans." One reason urged for the appropriations, to supply food to Europe, he said, was maintenance of meat and food prices.

While the Senate debate was in progress, William L. Igoe, Representative from Missouri, appealed informally to members of two House committees to recommend adoption of his resolutions for an inquiry into the cost of living, but no formal decision was reached.

One resolution proposes that the House Ways and Means Committee conduct hearings during the recess to determine whether prices have been increased to offset federal taxation, and the other directs the Federal Trade Commission to determine the cause and necessity of increased prices for shoes, sugar, coffee, and clothing.

John F. Fitzgerald, Representative from Massachusetts, also introduced a resolution declaring it the sense of the House that the United States sell this year's wheat crop at market prices, making up the difference out of the \$1,000,000,000 guarantee surplus fund. The resolution said any market reduction would mean cheaper flour and a drop in other commodities, "thus making possible the beginning of a movement to reduce the cost of living." He also introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to stop speculation and gambling on stock exchanges in food products and other necessities of life.

Sale of Army Goods

Newark, New Jersey, Establishes Markets in City's Fire Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The sale of army goods which began here yesterday was highly successful. The 400 pounds of bacon furnished to the fire houses for sale at 36 cents a pound were exhausted in an hour and more was called for. Mayor Gillen himself opened the sales, which are being conducted from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 6 each day in fire houses and in the New Jersey Urban League headquarters, operated by a Negro welfare organization.

The Mayor, in a speech, said the city desired by these sales to give the people temporary relief from high prices and to force down the market prices of staples. The city commission voted \$100,000 to carry out the expenses of the project, which is conducted under authority granted by a statute passed in 1917 as a war-time measure. Every effort will be made to prevent speculation and profiteering in the foods.

Commission Meets Today

Massachusetts to Investigate Cause and Effect of High Food Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, appointed by the Governor as chairman of the Massachusetts special commission on the necessities of life, returned yesterday morning from Washington, District of Columbia, where conferences had been held with federal officials of departments active regarding the high cost of living.

General Sherburne's purpose in making the trip was to open every possible channel of information of value to the commission during its study and investigation; and desiring constantly to be in possession of the latest and fullest reports bearing upon the subject, he felt that much needless time and expense would be saved in not covering ground which had already been covered by the federal government.

The commission will begin work today, and will function one year with headquarters in the State House. The data already obtained by General Sherburne in Washington will at once be laid before the other members of the commission, Charles H. Adams, Mayor of Melrose and Prof. John D. Willard of Amherst.

For the present, General Sherburne says, the purchase of surplus army food stores by city governments is desirable. The commission has power to summon witnesses, conduct hearings, require the production of records, documents and other papers, and make recommendation for legal action.

The quartermaster officials at the South Boston depot having consented, as the result of a special order from the quartermaster-general, to permit the Boston city health department to inspect the army canned goods on sale there, the city has agreed, through a special committee, to purchase one carload of these canned goods at \$7500, for resale at cost to the public.

Ninety per cent of the goods bought by the city will be canned tomatoes, peas and corn, and the rest will be 12-ounce cans of corned beef.

Chicago Milk Price Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Milk distributors announced here yesterday that the price of milk will be advanced from 14 to 15 cents today. Reasons given by the Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing Association, which does only a wholesale business, were increased costs of feed and labor.

The wholesale advance, it was stated, will be 52 cents 100 pounds, or slightly more than one cent a quart.

TAMPICO FIELDS UNDER SCRUTINY

State Department of the United States Is Informed Japanese Have Arranged With Mr. Carranza to Increase Holdings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Japanese are seeking to increase their oil holdings in Tampico, Mexico, the State Department is advised, and the situation is being closely watched, especially in regard to the relations said to exist between President Carranza and the Japanese.

The department is also endeavoring to learn what properties in the oil field have been "denounced," a preliminary step to the taking over of the properties by the government without compensation. The property is first denounced by a Mexican citizen and then declared open to entry, with the understanding, it is alleged, that the subsoil rights should belong to the Japanese. It is known that several properties of American and British oil companies have been "denounced," and it is suspected that these may be intended for Japanese possession. The facts of the confiscation of the Scottish-Mexican property, a British concern, are already known.

The United States, Great Britain, Holland, and France have protested to the Mexican Government against such methods of acquiring property, but although these have delayed confiscations, they have not stopped the practice.

The foreign governments have warned President Carranza that the legal actions now pending in the Mexican courts should be allowed to settle the matter fairly, but Carranza is said not to wait for court decisions and issues decrees announcing new regulations, compliance with which would jeopardize foreign holdings.

The texts of the various notes of the State Department to the Mexican Government, with one exception, have never been made public. It is said that these notes were more drastic than is usual in diplomatic communications, and Carranza's unwillingness to have them made public is declared to be due to the effect they might have on the American public.

Arrests Ordered

American Accused of Irregularities in Railroad Affairs

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The arrest of Davis Morris, an American, general superintendent of the Express system, and Felipe Pescador, former general director of the Mexican National Railways, has been ordered by the District Court, as a result of an investigation of railroad affairs. Morris and Pescador were charged with irregularities in the financial affairs of the railways.

A writ of "amparo," which is a process staying further proceedings, somewhat similar to the American writ of habeas corpus, was obtained by both men, delaying further judicial action for 72 hours. At the end of that time the arrests ordered by the court will be made, unless further judicial action should change the court's course.

The investigation of affairs of the Mexican National Railways followed the publication by newspapers here of many criticisms of the management and allegations of irregularities. Pescador recently resigned as director-general of the railways and Col. Paulino Fontes, manager of the Southern Railways, was appointed to succeed him on July 8.

LAKE QUINSIGAMOND BRIDGE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The bridge across Lake Quinsigamond was dedicated last night with a program of ceremonies which included an aquatic parade, singing, a band concert, and addresses by Pehr G. Holmes, Mayor, and George M. Wright, former Mayor of Worcester. The bridge has been under construction since 1913, and its cost was \$350,000.

The dedication ceremonies also marked the beginning of the forty-fifth national regatta. The bridge supersedes a causeway constructed in 1860.

EFFORT TO BREAK STRIKE INDICATED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—William C. Bliss, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, yesterday announced that if the street carmen did not within a reasonable time agree to the arbitration plan ordered by the

Superior Court on Wednesday, the commission would initiate an investigation and ask the court to order the receivers of the Rhode Island Company to resume operation. The commission claims authority to do this under the law which provides that it may act if the service of a public utility is insufficient to accommodate the public or fails entirely.

Mr. Bliss said that the attitude of the carmen in not accepting the proposed mediation plan led him to believe that the only solution of the difficulty was a partial operation at least of the road with such labor as the receiver could obtain.

PACKERS REPLY TO TRADE COMMISSION

Latest Report of Government Investigators Declared to Be Only Continued Propaganda

CHICAGO, Illinois—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., referring to the recently issued report of the Federal Trade Commission said:

"The Federal Trade Commission is issuing its report piece-meal, apparently with the idea of keeping up a continuous agitation against the packing industry. This latest broadside, according to such report as I have seen, repeats the same old charges, contains the same misrepresentation, and does our industry the same injustice, as its previous reports."

"The whole contention of the commission that we control and manipulate prices is simply not based on facts. Our fluctuating profits, averaging only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat, and often becoming losses for weeks at a time, alone refutes this contention."

E. A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, says: "For the Cudahy interests, I most respectfully protest against the continued propaganda of this character by a governmental body such as the Trade Commission. This is put out obviously in the endeavor to force the passage of measures in Congress advocated by the Federal Trade Commission, for government operation of a private and very complex business. If enacted they would be to the great injury of not only the packer, but the live-stock producer and the consumer as well."

"The Cudahy interests have frequently requested the Federal Trade Commission to give us a hearing or to exhibit any evidence which they may have to justify their charges against us, and no such opportunity has been allowed us."

EMPLOYEES PROTEST EXPECTED DISCHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Eight thousand employees of the Charleston Navy Yard, in this city, held a mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday, to protest against wholesale discharges expected as a result of a reported shortage in appropriations for the Navy Department.

The men carried banners bearing inscriptions to the effect that they had bought Liberty bonds 100 per cent during the war, and that they should receive government work rather than have to go to private yards. The banners also pointed out the desire of the employees to receive the same treatment as that accorded Pacific coast workmen, who have the 44-hour week.

Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor of Boston, and other prominent men of the city, are endeavoring to have Congress provide appropriations sufficient to keep the men at work.

WHISKY EXPORTS AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Exports of whisky through the local revenue office in July totaled approximately 50,000 barrels, four times the normal monthly shipments of whisky to foreign countries. This aggregates about 2,350,000 gallons. The great bulk of the shipments went to England, Ireland, Scotland, and some to Holland.

It is estimated that when prohibition became effective on July 1, there were stored in the 300 Kentucky distilleries approximately 300,000 barrels of whisky.

TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission abolished the present \$2 minimum rate on four-party line residence telephones in Chicago and restored the 30-call-a-month-\$1.50 rate, in an order issued yesterday. All telephone moving and installation charges are abolished. The new order goes into effect on Aug. 1 and continues for four months.

You walk on Air

if your shoes are fitted with the heels that have the new idea. Ask your shoe dealer or repair-man to show them to you.

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
RUBBER HEELS

CARMEN TO VOTE ON SETTLEMENT

Proposed Agreement in Chicago Would Give Men 17-Cent Increase—International President Rebukes Local Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The desirability of organized Labor submitting to the law of the unions is emphasized by W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Carmen's Union, in a letter addressed to the officers and members of unions composed of employees of surface and elevated lines of Chicago, now on strike. After stating that the strike was declared "in violation of our laws," Mr. Mahon concludes his message with the statement that he will deal with the strike situation only "in line with laws and policies of our association."

"Your committee informed me that when they took these propositions to your joint mass meeting on Monday night, that the meeting would not even listen to the reading and explanation of the propositions, but hooted them down and, refusing to submit the propositions to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the two divisions, and in violation of our laws, declared this strike."

Referendum to Be Held

The rejected referendum has been restored through efforts of Mr. Mahon and other union leaders called into conference with company officials by Gov. F. O. Lowden, and will be held today. Concerning the referendum, Mr. Mahon continued:

"This is in line with the laws of our association, and I appeal to every member to realize and appreciate this situation. This proposition, if not accepted by 12 o'clock Friday night, leaves us without any proposition and, in my opinion, in a serious condition. I would also call attention to the membership that I am trying to meet this situation and work out for them a settlement that will bring to them the best conditions possible to secure, after having placed themselves in a ridiculous position."

In a supplementary statement Mr. Mahon urged acceptance of the agreement:

"I feel confident," he said, "that when the rank and file of our membership understand the situation they will endorse the proposition that their officers and committee have recommended, and they will vote to accept it and return to work."

Rights of Public

The rights of the public were recognized by the union president as he resumed:

"I am advised that there are several men, members of our organization, who are urging the men to continue on strike and vote down the recommendations in violation of the laws and policy of their association, because of their individual feelings against certain officers of the association."

"I cannot believe that reasonable thinking men and women are going to allow themselves to be influenced to the detriment of themselves and families and to the injury of the great riding public by statements of this kind."

"I want to advise our membership that the laws of our association provide for dealing with any injustice that may be done to any member of the association, no matter who he may be, and I am not going to allow men to bring their individual grievances or feelings against their local officers to work to the detriment of our membership or the inconvenience of the great street car riding public."

The surface car men, now receiving

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48 cents an hour, will get 65 cents by the agreement, and the Elevated employees receiving 50 cents, will likewise get 17 cents rise. The advanced wages will be paid for by the public through an increase in fares.

ACTORS TO EXPLAIN AIMS OF THE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Associated Actors and Artists of America, the international actors' union which includes the Actors Equity Association and other organizations of players, holds a meeting at Hotel Astor Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of making clear to the members of the acting profession exactly what is being done by the unionized players in the present situation between them and the Producing Managers Association and for the purpose of obtaining a mandate from the profession empowering the organization to use every legitimate means in protecting the actors' rights.

"Actors as individuals are powerless, to enforce their rights," said Frank Gillmore, secretary of the equity association to The Christian Science Monitor Thursday night, "and the unionizing of the profession will give to them the protection they need. Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Francis Wilson, president of the association, will be the chief speakers at the meeting."

Mr. Gillmore explained that what is known as the Chu Chin Chow strike was not merely a piece of publicity for that show, but that the majority of the players in that company were rehearsing without contracts, and those who are members of the Equity Association had been instructed to demand association contracts. Mr. Gillmore said a few did demand them and a few didn't, although they had promised that they would.

Three members of the company have struck, but the rest are staying on, standing with the firm of Comstock & Gest in its decision not to sign equity contracts. Some of the company have resigned from the Equity Association.

Mr. Gillmore says the players who stand by the Equity Association now, though perhaps having nothing special to gain, are contributing to the common good of the

MILITANT LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vote for "Direct Action" Said
to Warn Government—That
There Is Limit to Passive
Acquiescence of the People

By The Christian Science special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (July 1)—The most significant feature of the political situation is that the important events of the time occur entirely outside Parliament. To some extent this is true at all times, but it is so marked at present that everybody notes it and comments upon it. Opinion is moving so swiftly just now and apparently in so many contrary directions that the House of Commons, which is normally the register of public opinion, fails of its proper function; or, perhaps, it would be truer to say that it reflects in a confused and broken fashion the prevailing confusion in the country. Further, and even more significant is the growing estrangement between the House and popular opinion. The House is the somewhat unintelligent child of public opinion in a state of frenzy; and now that the parent is growing sober once more, he is becoming ashamed of his offspring and would fain chasten it and even get rid of it. But the offspring refuses to be suppressed; it remains where its parent put it—namely at Westminster; and the estrangement deepens every day.

Labor and Parliamentary Democracy

Some of the results of this divorce of Parliament from public opinion are already evident. Serious students of modern politics have frequently predicted a crisis between parliamentary democracy on the one hand and the more militant Labor elements on the other. Recent Russian events point the moral of this shrewd forecast; but the essence of the moral, which is the futility of naked proletarian rule, has not yet permeated the political consciousness of British Labor. The annual conference of the Labor Party at Southport last week adopted a resolution by a majority of two to one in favor of what is called "direct action," i. e. the use of a general strike as a political weapon of protest against the policy of the government, thereby displaying the very tendency predicted above. The meaning of the vote has been variously interpreted, the London press announcing the "victory of the Extremists" and denouncing the Labor Party for its capitulation to bolshevism. More moderate newspapers take a more sober and a truer view. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, does not fear "any resort to desperate remedies" but invites the government to take warning "from this demonstration that there is a limit beyond which they cannot reckon on the passive acquiescence of the people" in the equivocal policy of the government in such matters as military conscription and the Russian situation.

It may well be asked—What is the Labor Party? and what does it understand by "direct action"? If it really wielded the great power of which it sometimes boasts, if it were united in its purpose and its tactics, the threat to substitute the strike for the slower processes of parliamentary government would be very serious; but it does not possess the power it claims, it is acutely divided both on questions of fundamentals and in methods, and its composition makes it a peculiarly cumbersome instrument for swift and decisive action. The party is composed (a) of the trade unions which apply the numerical and financial power; (b) various Socialist bodies of which the Independent Labor Party (small, active, violent) and the Fabian Society (also small and active, but intellectual and evolutionary) are the chief; (c) two or three women's Labor organizations of which the Women's Trade Union League is the most important; (d) the cooperative societies, widespread and powerful organizations engaged in working class shop-keeping on cooperative lines which have only recently (and against the wishes of a powerful minority) decided to engage in political action. The Labor Party is thus a loose federation of working-class organizations within which almost every kind of political opinion is represented. It is helpless, unless it carries the trade unions with it, for they are its big battalions and as they usually have a mind of their own hostile to the violent causes beloved by the Independent Labor Party, their weight has always in the past been used with decisive effect in favor of moderation. Their political views are expressed through a "Parliamentary Committee" which is almost as powerful as the executive committee of the Labor Party itself.

Significance of "Direct Action"

We can now measure the significance of the Southport resolution in favor of "direct action." The resolution instructed the Executive of the Labor Party to confer with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress in order to see whether "the political and industrial powers" of the party could not be used to stop British intervention in Russia. There was but little difference of opinion at Southport over the object to be gained, but there was an acute difference regarding the method. This difference of opinion is even more marked in the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress which has already once this year refused to call a special conference of the Trade Union movement for the purpose in question. But even here there are those within the party, for instance, the powerful body popularly known as the Triple Alliance—the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the Transport Workers Federation—which forms part of the Trade Union Congress, is bent on forcing the

issue and has just adopted the following declaration:

"This meeting of the Triple Alliance, having considered the decision of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress not to convene a special conference of the trade union movement to discuss the proposals contained in the resolution at Southport on April 16, expresses profound disappointment at the attitude taken up by the Parliamentary Committee, and their failure to provide a constitutional channel to enable the organized workers of the whole country to express their views upon the grave issues of conscription, military intervention in Russia, the raising of the blockade, the release of conscientious objectors, and military intervention in trade union disputes. We therefore decide to convene a full delegate conference representing the constituent bodies in the industrial Triple Alliance to decide what action if any should be taken in order to compel the government to comply with all or any of the terms of the resolution."

At the conference a serious situation may arise; for, even if the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress decided to abstain from direct action, the Triple Alliance is formidable enough to be able to act alone. It certainly would act alone if it thought the public opinion would support it. On that point it may well have serious doubts. The public has taken note of the arguments for and against direct action, which were used at the Southport Conference, and has shown pretty clearly that it approves of the line taken by Mr. Clynes whose prestige throughout the country stands high. Mr. Clynes argued that the Labor Party was created by the working classes as the instrument by which their political aspirations could be realized in Parliament, that the essence and progress of the party rested upon Labor's belief in democratic government by constitutional means, and that the task of Labor was to win over the majority of the electorate to Labor policy. He declared that the growth of Labor as a political force ought to be regarded as a proof of its coming power, and that to make an impatient and premature bid for immediate power by unconstitutional means would prejudice the whole political future of the movement.

A Possible Ugly Situation

The appeal made by Mr. Clynes did not succeed at Southport, but it has forced the general public to think out the problem at issue. Many people agree that the last general election was conducted in such a manner as to give Labor severe provocation, but most would hesitate to support the Triple Alliance in an appeal to force. Public opinion plays a large part in settling all great industrial disputes and would certainly be decisive in any conflict provoked for a political purpose. It has shown its approval, in recent by-elections, of the ultimate political object of the Triple Alliance in relation to Russia and to the continuance of military service, and the time cannot be far distant when the state of opinion in the country will profoundly influence the attitude of the government. Therefore, if a great political strike does break out, the promoters of it may find that the government will have the support of public opinion in any measures necessary to suppress it. We should then be face to face with an ugly situation; but I fancy that the responsible Labor leaders will refrain from provoking it in view of the doubtful nature of the outcome.

LABOR CONGRESS WILL OPPOSE ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Speedy action by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has followed the action of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Congress in voting for affiliation with the One Big Union. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the Dominion body, declares that, "Repudiation by subsidiary bodies of their own constituted central authority will not be tolerated. Such action destroys organized effort and we would sooner withdraw our charters entirely than attempt to carry on as a mob throughout the country and allow the trades councils chartered by us to be used by One Big Union members to destroy the bona fide trade unions."

Instructions have been given to the Winnipeg representative of the Dominion Congress to at once proceed with the reorganization of the council in accordance with the policy of the central body and aims of international trade unionism. The indications are that a fight to a finish will be waged between the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the One Big Union of Winnipeg and elsewhere in western Canada. It is believed that the sinner members of the trades unions are in sympathy with the action of the governing body.

TELEPHONE STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Settlement of the telephone strike on the lines of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company operating exchanges in this city and Long Beach has been effected. Operators will receive \$2 a day at the outset, the scale increasing to \$3 for day operators and \$3.25 for night operators at the end of 27 months. Electricians are to receive \$6 a day, gang foremen \$6.50.

EMPLOYEES ASK HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday, on behalf of 3500 employees of the Watertown Arsenal who will soon be thrown out of employment as a result of War Department orders, has asked the chief of ordnance at Washington to consider the grievances of the employees, who feel that they should have been granted a hearing,

LABOR SITUATION AND THE FARMER

Agricultural Lecturer Asserts
That Produce Raisers Are Be-
set by Unionism on One Side
and Paternalism on the Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONMOUTH, Maine—Dr. George M. Twitchell, an agricultural authority who for years has lectured through the New England states, says that the biggest problem facing the thinking farmer today is whether the farms can survive under conditions now facing every owner. When the members of the Peace Congress, at the lead of American members, fixed eight hours as the basis of a day's work in the future, and then declared for "an adequate wage," they placed the farm owner, obliged to employ extra help, at a big disadvantage.

"Labor has not received its fair proportion of income, from its output, in the past, if it does today; but that does not relieve from responsibility to deal fairly with all industries. One fact is certain. It is a practical impossibility to conduct two industries alongside each other on a widely different basis. If eight hours is the rule in one case, it inevitably will be elsewhere. Thus today, in our country towns, with carpenters and painters working only eight hours, men in the hay fields are demanding the same time and with this almost double regular wages."

Farm Conditions

"It is impossible to carry on farm operations successfully on a short-hour plan except it be recognized that cost of production will rise by leaps and bounds, and that no matter where they go, the producer is entitled to cost plus a fair profit. The day for talking economical production has passed, not to return. Never mind if this spells a big increase in price for all farm products, it is only necessary to place responsibility where it rightfully belongs. In my opinion the present administration has officially been against the farmer while professing great anxiety to aid."

"It is true money has been spent lavishly to multiply agencies set for the higher education of farmers and to load the farm with literature from the government presses, but all the while the anxiety to yield to every demand of organized Labor has but increased burdens on producers of the food of support. No man ever lifted himself by his bootstraps, yet that is just what officials have been and are trying to do. Let responsibility fall where it belongs and then go to work to help correct existing conditions. Evidence multiplies that increases in cost of other products are not wholly to be charged to increase in cost of manufacture, but to profiteering by all interests."

Need of Incentive

"If the government seeks to force the reduction of prices for food products, it will certainly lead to still further reduction in production. Whenever a man, for any reason, ceases to strive to do his best, ambition ceases and all impetus for improvement is lost. The consciousness that one cannot hope to realize cost profit can only result in loss of desire to do."

"At present prices in the hay field, the price of all meat and milk products must materially increase to cover expenses. The government protects the wheat grower and crop acreage increases tremendously, but by just so much does that in corn fall off and present high prices are to be expected. Labor complications and cost have acted to greatly restrict acreage in corn in New England so that the dependence on the west will be as great as ever."

"Before prices of food products can be reduced, without positive injury to agriculture, prices of labor and hours must be changed. By no line of reasoning can there be justification for insisting on the farmer working 12 or 14 hours while his neighbor receives big wages for eight, and then having prices for what he may offer for sale fixed by the government. This fact alone will do more to discourage men from taking up farm work than official uplift can overcome in a generation."

Michigan Food Inquiry

Activities of Packers Will Be Examined by Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—A. J. Grossbeck, Attorney-General of Michigan, will undertake an investigation of the food situation in that State to see whether there is any violation of the Commonwealth's three anti-trust acts by the big packers.

"Michigan may not be able to do very much alone," said the Attorney-General, "but I think other states are ready to take up the question, and Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and a few other states at least could make a dent in the operations."

The original act of 1899, though it covers much territory and imposes fines up to \$60,000 and imprisonment

from six months to a year for each day's violation of its provisions, was not considered effective by the Legislature passing it. This act has been so amended by the anti-trust laws of 1905 and 1913 and by the judicature act of 1915 that it is now considered a formidable weapon against any combination formed for the purpose of restraining trade or boosting prices.

NEXT CONGRESS OF CANADIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most important conventions in the history of Canadian Labor will be the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which will be held in Hamilton, Ontario, on Sept. 22. It is pointed out that the aspect of Labor has very much changed since the last annual convention which was held in Quebec.

In issuing the call for the convention the president, Mr. Tom Moore, and the secretary, Mr. P. M. Draper, have issued a statement in the course of which they say: Since last the congress met most vital changes have taken place and exceptional conditions have arisen. The world has passed from a state of almost universal war to one of general peace. A period of transition has come, with reconstruction and readjustments. Out of the chaotic confusion created by the war many new and unaccustomed elements have arisen to affect the social, political, national, and international affairs of all countries, Canada included. A wave of industrial unrest has swept over this country, making itself felt in most abnormal conditions. Labor has never before found so much need of calmness, determination, vigilance, and organization. The momentous question of international Trade Union affiliation has assumed proportions that far exceed in importance to the Trades Union movement anything heretofore experienced. Not during the most anxious years of the war was there more cause than this year for prudence and activity. The problems to be solved during this year's convention are of paramount importance, and will demand the very best that is in the delegates in attendance at the Hamilton Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

The urgent necessity of perfecting Labor's organization is also referred to, it being stated that the capitalist and the employer are perfectly organized, these having at their command, "not only the wealth but also the influences that can be secured; talent, ability, legal acumen, directing powers are all at their service. The consequence is that it behooves the friends of Labor to meet these conditions with like weapons."

It is pointed out in conclusion that the situation will not brook delay.

ALBERTA AND THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—A general survey of the Labor movement is being carried on in Alberta by the American Federation of Labor, to the end that the conditions of workers enrolled under its banners may be still further improved wherever such improvement may be found desirable. A. Farmilo, organizer in Alberta for the American Federation of Labor, states that in seeking to further improve conditions for those workers needing betterment in regard to working hours and wages, there is no thought or desire to use the strong arm method. It is expected the desired advantages can be obtained by negotiations between employers and employees and by the application of industrial unionism.

DEMANDS OF GARMENT WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Leaders in the garment workers' strike, which has been in force in this city for some days, say that unless the employers at once show a disposition to negotiate on the matters in dispute, steps will immediately be taken to transfer two-thirds of the 1600 strikers to the United States. In Chicago and other garment manufacturing centers the wages, the leaders claim, are \$40 a week, while the Toronto workers are only demanding \$35 as a weekly wage, and the discontinuance of the piece-work system, which has long ago been discarded in all other cities.

LABOR AND STANDING ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Montreal Trades and Labor Council has endorsed a resolution adopted recently by the Hamilton, Ontario, Trades and Labor Council protesting against the establishment of a standing army in Canada. The protest is based upon the declaration that the upkeep of a standing army is an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure at a time when Canada's national debt demands the strictest national economy, and as being a menace to rather than a safeguard of peace.

REST PERIODS AS AID TO EFFICIENCY

Investigation Said to Indicate
That They Counteract the
Diminution of Capacity Due
to Length or Intensity of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rest periods in industrial occupations have been investigated by the National Industrial Conference Board, with the result that they have been found in general to counteract the diminution of working capacity caused by length or intensity of effort.

"Reducing the number of hours worked per day does not appear so efficacious in avoiding this diminution as introducing a 10 or 15-minute pause during the middle of the forenoon," the investigators discovered.

It was found that many employees preferred a shorter workday, rather than the rest periods; but that attitude, the board's investigators contend, "cannot be regarded as a test of the real value of such pauses." The aim of the board was to determine the value of short rest periods, other than the noon hour. In reply to a schedule of inquiry sent to 388 establishments, 104 reported that they had tried regular rest periods, of which, however, 15 later discontinued them in some or all departments. Of the balance, 129 had made no experiments with rest periods, which the report assumes to be the case with the 155 remaining.

Amusement as an Aid

A few moments of tossing a ball, dancing or merely roaming about and chatting are found valuable. The length of rest periods must depend largely, the report says, on the class of work. Monotonous processes in particular make rest periods desirable.

Rest periods ought not to be confined to women, it is recommended, for they have proved equally effective in occupations where men are exclusively engaged. An experiment is cited, where men handling pig-iron were worked only 43 per cent of the time and output was greatly increased. Another experiment, where a gang of riveters rested two minutes after driving 10 rivets, showed a large increase in the number of rivets driven.

Rest periods taken at the employee's discretion are open to the objection that they sometimes interfere with work done by other persons. One employer found that his workmen were "nibbling sandwiches" during the forenoon, and gave them a 10-minute rest period at 9 o'clock. As a result, they could eat without hurrying and "it cut down waste of time." In England, particularly, munitions workers were benefited, it is reported, by periods at

which they might have light refreshments.

To insure real benefit from rest periods, it is advised, there should be good light, properly distributed; effective ventilation and heating; and carefully selected equipment, including labor-saving devices. It appears that rest periods increase accuracy in work requiring a high degree of concentration.

Introduction of Rest Periods

"In actual practice and in certain types of work the introduction of rest periods presents certain difficulties," it is remarked. "For example, a representative of an establishment making grinding wheels stated that the men in the kiln room work extremely hard for two-hour periods when the kilns are fired, and again when they are drawn; during the rest of the day they sit and talk together or even lie down. In some spinning operations employees may actually be at work but little, excepting when something is wrong with the machine."

One employer asserted that rest periods were responsible for the only strike in his establishment, because during the rest periods certain men "put pressure on non-union workers." Another said that "nearly all quarrels start in the rest-room." Where rest periods have been withdrawn it has been due often to indifference on the part of the employees, says the report. Some pieceworkers protested that it caused them to lose time. The report advises that the workmen be shown clearly that the rest periods are for their own good and the good of all concerned.

BAKERS' DEMAND IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—As a result of a 24-hour strike, carried on by the local bakers' union, the price of bread has been increased 1 cent a loaf to the consumer, and two-thirds of a cent to the wholesaler. In the proposed agreement presented by the union to the master bakers of the city, they asked for a recognition of the union, an increase in wages running from 5 to 75 per cent, a one-day shift, and an eight-hour working day. The demands were based on working conditions in force in Calgary. The master bakers met all the demands except the wage schedule, which they claimed was exorbitant, and a compromise was effected.

BUILDING TRADES WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Building Trades Council of Atlanta announces the consummation of an agreement with the Atlanta building contractors effecting a 44-hour working week for 7000 mechanics in these trades, and by which it is agreed to work in harmony until May 1, 1920. The wage scale for the ensuing year gives bricklayers 90 cents an hour and carpenters 75 cents an hour, beginning next fall.

LABOR MEN FAVOR FARMERS' LEAGUE

Non-Partisan Movement and Or-
ganization of Labor Party
Indorsed by North Dakota
Federation of Labor Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Political affiliation between organized Labor and the organized farmers was advanced toward realization when the North Dakota Federation of Labor, in annual convention at Minot, adopted resolutions indorsing the organization of a Labor party and at the same time approving the platform of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League.

Some of North Dakota's most active Labor men had previously been recognized by the non-partisan league. Frank Milhollan, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor and an influential member of the Bismarck Typographical Union, was elected by the league last fall as a member of the State Railway Commission; S. S. McDonald of Grand Forks, also a member and president of the state federation, had received several recognitions in form of salaried state offices prior to his appointment by Governor Frazier, shortly before the Minot meeting, to be a member of North Dakota's first workmen's compensation bureau.

Labor candidates to the state Legislature were elected on the league ticket last fall in several Labor strongholds. The last Assembly passed eight-hour laws, minimum wage bills, a workmen's compensation act, a mine inspection act and a law requiring the union label on state printing.

Mr. Milhollan, who is a warm league supporter, recently visited Illinois, where he investigated the new state Labor party. He presented a favorable report to the convention. Resolutions indorsing the 14 points of the Illinois Labor Party were read and immediately adopted, a committee on organization was named, and Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 were set as the dates for a Labor party convention to be held at Fargo, when a constitution and plan of procedure will be adopted.

The effect of Labor men's espousal of the league cause was seen in the recent referendum election, when the vote in organized Labor centers was largely increased in favor of the league. Gov. Lynn J. Frazier has formally welcomed the Labor Party as an ally of the farmer.

North Dakota organized Labor has taken a more radical stand than the American Federation of Labor. The North Dakota convention approved the general strike then in progress in Winnipeg.

To-day Telephone Properties are Returned

After a year of Federal control, the telephone property, which makes up the Bell Telephone System, is to-day returned to its owners by the United States Government.

While the property has been properly maintained, it is not the same property which the Government took over on August 1, 1918. It is not as adequate for its job; that it is not, is in no way the fault of Federal control, which was eminently fair. It is due to causes for which neither the Government nor the companies are to blame.

A year ago to-day we were at war. Labor and materials needed for both telephone operation and construction were turned to military uses. Some materials were so vital to the carrying on of the war that even the work of providing telephone facilities for the Government was retarded, and no part of them could be spared for commercial telephone purposes.

No less vital was the Government need for those skilled to create, maintain and operate the vast intercommunication systems necessary in modern warfare and in the conduct of the vastly increased Government services.

Thousands of telephone men were already at the battle front. Thousands more were under arms, and still telephone experts and skilled operators went into the service of the Government and contributory industries by the tens of thousands.

The reserves of plant and equipment were drawn upon until they were entirely used up, and the experienced staff was gradually depleted.

During the year came victory and the armistice; and instantly the business world sprang into intense activity. The demands for telephone service passed all former records.

To replace the exhausted reserves which had been carried for just such purposes, to meet this unprecedented emergency, there began a rush for construction, for readjustment, for high-pressure repairs, for feverish extensions. All these must be continued with increasing effort.

The return of the property comes in the very midst of this race between an overpowering demand and an upbuilding of a system whose growth was held back by the vital needs of war.

Much progress has been made in the upbuilding of this system, but far more is still required to meet the swift growth of business; and also to give "first aid" to every other business and every other service struggling against an unprecedented demand.

Under such conditions it is beyond human power to immediately overcome the handicap which the situation imposes.

There are no people in any public or private endeavor who are working more tirelessly or strenuously for the common good than those of the telephone companies. More service must be given and it must be even more efficient. That improvement in some cases will take months. Eventually service must win the race with demand.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
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NEW REACTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

Reactionaries Said to Be Preparing Super-Movement to Overwhelm Socialism and Revive Spain's Old Social System

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The time has come when reference should be made to what must be called the new reactionary movement in Spain, which began with the retirement of the Romanones Government and the calling to office of the Maura-Cierva administration; for what was hoped in many quarters were merely symptoms and coincidences are now plainly shown to be systematic, highly organized endeavors, evidently planned on a grand scale. In a considerable sense there is always a reactionary movement in Spain, or rather, it should be said, it is the prevailing force, and there are progressive movements directed against it. But now, in view of an obviously threatening situation, the reactionary elements have clearly determined upon a super-movement, projected with the object of overwhelming the socialistic and Labor movements and throwing Spain back on her old social system and government, despite the drama of democracy that is being developed all over the world at the present time.

Dropping Curtain at Pyrenees

This new super-movement has recently embraced some astonishing features, and the world in general is not permitted to know of some of the most interesting and remarkable things that are happening in Spain; for, at moments when it is considered opportune, the Spanish government, which in the matter of censorship is more daring perhaps than any other, determines upon dropping the curtain at the Pyrenees, and thereafter the unsophisticated foreigner may wonder why he receives so little Spanish news of any kind, and why even the Spanish newspapers are no longer delivered to him.

The most striking feature of this new super-reactionary movement is the position which the King occupies in regard to it, and in this there has just been a most striking development which at this moment is the talk of Spain, and may soon be the talk of distant states. In brief, the King has apparently capitulated entirely to the yearnings and schemes of the Roman Catholics and extreme reactionaries that he should associate himself openly with a great pro-Roman Catholic demonstration, and this, he it said, is more of a political than a religious movement.

Don Alfonso in these times is in an intensely difficult position. He is one of the ablest and most perspicacious statesmen in Spain, abounding in tact, and has steered the State through some most difficult situations. From the general point of view his monarchial conduct has probably been as good as it could have been for his country; but it is evident that in the rough waters in which the State is now tossing he is faltering.

At heart he is something of a democrat, even if not quite so much as is represented by the famous remark of his, which is continually quoted, to the effect that only the cannale are his friends and understand him, or something to that effect. He is democratic probably because he is a sensible young man, sees the writing in large letters on the European and American walls, and recognizes the inevitable in Spain as elsewhere, despite the Pyrenees. He has made it his business to show sympathy with the democratic leaders, as in the famous conference with Azcárate and Alvarez, when he convinced these Reformists that he was the real thing in democracy and lifted them to an enthusiasm concerning improved kingship, though these most able men some time later began to wonder if that day at the Palace the King was not much cleverer than they.

Facing Both Ways

Since then he has been variously accused of facing both ways, of dissembling, and so forth—very unfairly it might be said, since it is presumably the business of kings to please the largest possible number of sections and to govern their actions and words by considerations of tact. When the King was all for democracy there was really practically no democracy in Spain, and, as some of the cynics are saying now, it was a very safe thing for a king to say he was a democrat in such circumstances. Now the case is different, and the difference has been much emphasized by the recent elections. The advance of Labor and the threats upon the existing régime from many quarters have compelled a new way of thinking, and at last have cut the issue sharply as between the progressive and democratic tendencies controlled by real democrats and not by the old Conservative leaders, who protest every day that all the real progressive legislation in Spain has been put through by the Conservative Party and the reactionaries of the present and past system.

The issue thus being cut, the highest and most influential personages have no longer been able to temporize or to behave as trimmers; they have had to decide, yes or no, whether they were for a new order of things in harmony with the new world spirit, or whether they would pin their faith to the special political and geographical quality of Spain, its peculiar isolation as the result of the Pyrenees and the peninsular formation at an extreme corner, and the general absence of its statesmen from the European conferences and wrangles. Reactionary opinion is to the effect—and the opinion is quite honest and sincere—that as the result of the peculiar conditions Spain may keep herself de-

tached from the new movements for some considerable time and continue in the old way by which class, capital, and privilege thrive exceedingly at the expense of other classes, and where the aristocrats—who are at least as much aristocratic in Spain as anywhere else—assure the people that there is more liberty and exercise of democracy there than in any other country in Europe. Premiers have frequently said as much, and it has been intimated by the King.

Spain and the War

A chief question which the reactionaries have had to settle in their minds is whether this idea would result in economic isolation and loss, and the final conclusion is that it would not to any extent whatever, since, if Spain has need of the foreigner, the foreigner has need of Spain, which has been amply proved by the disposition of foreign states to be most obliging since the war ended, notwithstanding their various war grievances against Spain. This latter consideration has counted for much. Spain knows her value, and it will be difficult to humbug her in the future. Just after the declaration of the armistice she had serious doubts about her late war policy, and began to think it would have been better if she had been severe upon the Germans and had even made a show of entering the conflict. Today these misgivings have disappeared, and it may safely be said that the feeling that the country did well to stand out is stronger than ever it was.

There are three reasons for this: first, that the Peace Conference, they consider, has been far from an impressive affair; secondly, that despite more than four years of war the present and prospective situation of Europe is not reassuring; thirdly, that, while the moral and idealistic side of the argument was that which was pressed most on Spain and other nations, the issue is not flattering to such arguments as were used, and Spain need not worry about her alleged neglect, and fourthly that, from the purely material point of view, industrially and economically, Spain has gained rather than lost by her abstention, that she is better situated now in comparison with her previous condition than any other European state, and that in the long run, as in the short, she will be gainer also.

The reactionaries, having decided upon all this, have been confirmed in their desire and intention to bolster up the old régime against democracy to the fullest extent despite the world currents that seem to be flowing along the Spanish shores. The monarchist leaders have had to decide, and the strong reactionary instincts and actions of Messrs. Maura and La Cierva, among the strongest political reactionaries in Spain, are the true reason for their remarkable accession to power. With instincts somewhat less strong, a conviction a shade or two less absolute, Dato has made the same choice, and is for reaction with certain qualifications. At the supreme crisis the Count de Romanones, another of the four chief monarchist leaders, felt that the new call of humanity could not be ignored, whatever might be one's disposition, and that it would be safer for the State to recognize it. Therefore he declared against reaction. The Marqués de Alhucemas inevitably did the same.

NEED FOR LABELING GOODS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Trade Commission has made the following announcement: "A cablegram from the Canadian mission requests that Canadian goods shipped to the United Kingdom bearing trade-marks or descriptions should bear words showing the country or origin. Cases have been brought to the mission's notice where goods from the Dominion have been detained by the customs authorities because they do not comply with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act. It is understood by the commission that the words 'Canada Product' made in Canada will sufficiently meet requirements. The trade commission points out that such a mark to designate Canadian goods can be made one of the most potent advertising factors for our producers and manufacturers if the quality of material shipped overseas is kept on a high level. For shipments made under the direction of the commission it has definitely adopted the trade-mark 'Canada Product' as being most distinctive.

"As trading with Germany and German-Austria is now allowed, export permits to these countries will be granted freely by the trade commission on the same terms as to other countries. A cablegram received on July 15, from the Canadian mission states that a 'trading-with-the-enemy' license has been issued in Great Britain and that all goods not on the conservation list are allowed to be shipped without individual export licenses.

"This is supplemented by the information forwarded to the trade commission from Washington that a general United States Government enabling all persons to communicate and trade with persons residing in Germany, subject to a few specific limitations. Hungary and Bolshevik Russia are not included in the permission. "Another cable from London to the commission states that the importation of goods into Great Britain from other former enemy countries is permitted, as it was not found possible to establish working machinery for certifying the percentage of German, Austrian, or Hungarian manufacture in the importation."

RENNES PROFESSOR FOR YALE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The prudential committee of Yale University has elected Prof. Albert Peillierat of the University of Rennes, France, visiting professor at Yale for the coming year.

SIDE LIGHTS UPON SINO-ALLIED CRISIS

Chinese Delegate Says China Made Serious Attempts Toward Conciliation and, Failing, Was Obligated to Abstain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In face of the result of the conference to meet its demands, even halfway, China seems to have revealed much patience and an extremely conciliating spirit. Mr. Tai-chi-quo, technical delegate of the Chinese delegation, who, in the absence of Mr. Lou Tsing Tsang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, kindly con-



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

ister of Foreign Affairs, kindly consented to receive a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, admirably summed up the situation and the attitude of China in the present crisis of its national history.

"China's decision, in abstaining from signing the treaty of peace, was taken with extreme reluctance," said Mr. Quo, "and only after every effort for an honorable compromise had failed. We yielded many times. At first we suggested signing with a reservation concerning the Shantung clauses; this was refused us. We then proposed to make the reservation an annex to the treaty. This was also refused us.

"The Chinese delegation then suggested that it should write an independent declaration, which would have been sent to the president of the conference on the morning of June 28, in which it would be declared that the Chinese plenipotentiaries would sign the treaty with the reservation made on the 6th of May, that China would be allowed to ask, after the signature of the treaty, that the Shantung question should be reexamined.

No Reservation Allowed

"This was also refused us," he continued, "and the refusal was explained by the fact that the Supreme Council had decided to admit of no reservation of any kind, either in the text of the treaty or independently of it before the treaty was signed. We were, however, told that after the treaty had been signed, we could send in a declaration. Of course the validity of such a declaration would be very doubtful, and that is why we then insisted on making one before the signature, but we proposed to adopt another modification in the sense that the signature of the Chinese plenipotentiaries could not be interpreted as precluding China from reopening the question of Shantung in the future. To our intense surprise, this also was denied us.

"So, as will have been seen, having failed in all these serious attempts toward conciliation there was no other course open for us than to abstain from signing. We did this not merely as a striking protest against the injustice done to China, but also in obedience to the national will so unmistakably expressed by the people throughout China during the past few months.

"China is a weak nation from a military point of view," he said, in conclusion; "it cannot resist the aggressions of Japan should the latter direct any against it. If Shantung is taken by force, it will not consent to it. That is what China wants to make clear to all. China had no wish to withdraw from the concert of allied and associated governments. Her only desire is to regain what has been taken from her by brute force, to obtain the possibility of living and of developing as a free and independent people."

The Sino-Japanese dispute, even before the fateful day of June 28, had reached a particularly acute state, so that public opinion was not altogether surprised on being informed that China had abstained from signing the Peace Treaty. Although the public had lately been especially preoccupied by the Polish problem and the question of Fiume, it had nevertheless followed the differences of views arising between China and Japan with sufficient attention to understand the full gravity of the situation.

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF FRENCH CHAMBER

abolition of consular jurisdiction, etc.

Removal of Foreign Yoke

China, invoking the famous right of nationalities freely to dispose of themselves, addressed herself to the Peace Conference in the confident hope of freeing herself definitely from foreign yoke. Yet the conference refused to consider her claims, which are summed up in a remarkably clear and precise memorandum which retraces the origin and extent of German rights in Shantung, as well as the Japanese attack on Kiaochow and the Japanese military occupation of the towns by the troops of the Mikado, thus demonstrating that Japan went beyond even the rights which Germany had wrenched from China in 1898. The memorandum also develops the Chinese thesis, by recalling the pressure exerted by the government of Tokyo on that of Peking—pressure known as the "policy of the 21 demands," by which Japan strove to oblige China to recognize its innumerable privileges which were not merely limited to the province of Shantung. It further declares that China is not bound by the treaties drawn up between her and Japan in 1915 concerning the Shantung, by which Japan reserved for herself all the rights which the Germans previously enjoyed in that province, as, a short time after the signing of these treaties, the government of Peking published a document in which it declared that "it did not associate itself with any modification which might be introduced in the conventions and agreements concluded between the two powers concerning the safeguarding of China, the maintenance of the status quo, and the principle of equality of treatment for commerce and industry of all nations in China."

The Chinese memorandum then proceeds to invoke the note which the government of the United States cabled to Tokyo and Peking a few days before the Japanese ultimatum to China, in which the United States notified this latter Nation that it would recognize no agreement nor encroachment between China and Japan which would affect the rights which the United States and its citizens enjoyed in China.

Other arguments of weight are put forward in the memorandum such as those which declare that Japan is striving to establish the "elements of a political domination in China" contrary to the stipulations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, etc.

Chinese Claims Opposed

However, in spite of this vigorous and able thesis sustained by the government of Peking both in this memorandum and by the Chinese delegation actually in Paris, the conference seemed distinctly opposed to the satisfaction of Chinese claims. In face of the attitude taken by the conference relative to the Shantung question, the Chinese delegation sent in a formal protest to the council of prime ministers on the 14th of May, and on the 16th of May it made a reservation at the full session of the conference concerning the clauses of the peace treaty relative to this question, which tended to transfer the German rights in the Shantung to Japan "instead of restoring them to China, legitimate sovereign of the territory and loyal co-belligerent by the side of the allied and associated powers in the war."

Needless to say, the decisions of the conference concerning the settlement of the Shantung question provoked the indignation protest of all China, further strengthened by the vehement opposition of Chinese residents in all parts of the world.

In a memorandum addressed to the French press on June 30, the Chinese delegation in Paris declares: "Before the unanimous opposition of public opinion, there was no other course for the Chinese Government to follow than to decline to accept the clauses in question. It therefore instructed the Chinese delegates in Paris to this effect, and in consequence they notified the president of the conference on May 26 last by a formal communication, that they would sign the treaty of peace with Germany with the express reservation already made on May 6. On May 28, the general secretary of the conference acknowledged the receipt of this notification, and declared that it had been transmitted to the delegations of the principal allied and associated powers represented at the Supreme Council. Since that time the Chinese delegation has received no word from the conference concerning the reservation."

It was not until June 24 that the Chinese delegation was informed by the secretary-general, on the part of the president of the conference, that no reservations were allowed in the peace treaty on account of the lack of precedent, although there exists a notable precedent in the treaty of Vienna of 1815, which was signed by a Swedish plenipotentiary with a reservation on three articles of the treaty inserted under his signature."

SOUTHERN SHIPPING GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The organization of the United States War Industries Board in the southeastern region has been taken over by the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, to which the Shipping Board has assigned nine vessels. This corporation will work in conjunction with the South Atlantic Export Company, organized here last April as the "League of Cities," and including the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Both organizations were formed to develop foreign trade with the south, and it is said that the Shipping Board will publish new rates for ocean tonnage by which the southern ports will gain an advantage. Under this plan the south will move its own products through southern ports, relieving the great ports in the northern states from this traffic. Atlanta thereby becomes the center of a great maritime development, as the general headquarters of the maritime and export organizations will be established here.

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF FRENCH CHAMBER

Jean Bon Reproaches It With Negotiating With Vatican, Through Unofficial Ambassadors, for Return of Concordat

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is a long time since religious questions have been discussed in the French Chamber. But at one of the last sittings of Parliament Jean Bon asked the government to explain its attitude concerning the church and the Vatican. He reproached it with having negotiated with the Vatican through unofficial ambassadors and with preparing France for a return of the Concordat. He said that, just as in 1871 France was consecrated at the Sacré Coeur, it was hoped at the end of the great war, which was started by the Jesuits, to ask the church's pardon for having made the separation between the church and the State. This separation was definite, at any rate so long as the present Chamber existed.

Jean Bon went on to affirm that Abbé Lemire had been the unofficial envoy of France to the Pope and that he would soon be made Cardinal, whilst M. Monzie had been punished for his attitude by the nomination of a coadjutor for whom he had not asked. He further declared that the government had made itself ridiculous by appointing two French bishops in Alsace-Lorraine, and said that Rome had gone bankrupt because Benedict XV had not lifted up his voice to denounce German crimes. Finally he affirmed that the war had been provoked by the Jesuits, who were probably the authors of the drama of Sarajevo.

Relations With Vatican

After having been thus accused of clericalism by Jean Bon, the government was immediately reproached by M. Monzie for not being sufficiently papist! Mr. de Monzie also thought that, during the war, the different governments had had relations with the Vatican, but this diplomacy was unofficial and indirect.

It was unofficially undertaken in August, 1914, by Charles Loiseau, free ambassador of France to the Quirinal, who was appointed by Messrs. Viviani and Doumergue; since then M. Monzie Amette had held this office and now it had been given to de Fontenay. It had been carried on indirectly through the medium of the Ambassador of Great Britain, who was sent to Rome at the end of 1914 in agreement with all the Allies.

Mr. de Monzie deemed that this method of procedure was neither conformable with French dignity nor competent to safeguard French interests. He said that France was guided in her external policy by her internal quarrels. It was a policy of "sentiment" when a policy of "reciprocity" was necessary. Consequently he would like France to send her representatives to the new states which were being formed in Europe to the Zionists, and also to the Pope. He considered that too much attention must not be paid to the attitude of the latter during the war.

In spite of many interruptions from the extreme Left, de Monzie affirmed that it was possible to reestablish the

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embassy at Rome without going to Canossa—that is to say without returning to the Concordat. It was simply necessary to replace an unofficial by an official representative. Then, to the utter astonishment of all present, Mr. Viviani came to the support of Mr. de Monzie. He admitted that he had charged Mr. Loiseau, "whom he had the honor to call his friend," to concern himself with commercial and religious questions in Rome. He declared that he had never been informed of the sending of a British Ambassador to the Pope. Then he added: "As a Republican and a layman, I am not frightened by the idea, after the Chamber has been consulted, of resuming our former relations with the Vatican."

No Return to Concordat

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to these two contradictory interpellations in these few words: "No return to the Concordat! No ambassador to the Vatican!" Before formulating this reply, however, Mr. Pichon said that he held the same ideas that he had done before the separation, but in a spirit of union and of peace. "I do not wish to make any difference between Frenchmen," he said forcibly. "All have done their duty during the war, the priests as well as the others. It is this union which has given us the victory. It must be maintained."

He declared that he was not at all embarrassed by the nomination of bishops in Alsace-Lorraine. It was necessary and conformable with French rights, for, until further orders, Alsace was under the régime of the Concordat.

"In Alsace-Lorraine, when we arrived there," he said, "there was a German bishop in Strasbourg and one in Metz for our French Roman Catholic populations. The clergy of Alsace-Lorraine, which was the essence of the French resistance, were under German jurisdiction."

"It was necessary to put an end to this intolerable situation. Alsace-Lorraine is placed under the régime of the Concordat. Without being solicited by the government, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, who, during the war, has proved himself most devotedly patriotic, and who deserves the gratitude of all Frenchmen, tried to solve the question."

"Without the intervention of the government, he informed us on his return from a journey to Rome, that the Pope had received the resignation of the two German bishops. He sent us a list of names which would be approved by the Vatican. Mr. Millerand, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, who was informed of this, made no objection, and the president of the council acquainted M. Amette with the nomination of the two bishops, at the same time reminding them that they must do all they could to bring back the canonical institution."

Obtaining Canonical Bulls

"The bishop who was appointed at Strasbourg, whose patriotism is well known, wrote to Mr. Millerand to thank the government, and announced that he was taking the necessary steps to obtain the canonical bulls. On the 13th of June a letter from Cardinal

Amette announced that the Pope was disposed to accord the canonical institution to the two new bishops. It has been said that there have been negotiations and bargainings. I say that there have been none."

But what has been done in Alsace-Lorraine in no wise changes the religious policy of France. The Foreign Minister stated plainly that the fears of Jean Bon were chimerical. "The government," he said, "is questioned as to its religious policy. In Alsace the Concordat exists. The Concordat is practiced. In France the law of 1905 is maintained, and this is done in the spirit of union and peace which has played so large a part in history."

He further affirmed that he did not think there was any need to renew relations with the Holy See, and this great and prickly debate ended without a vote on the question!

SIR G. PERLEY ON CANADA'S SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

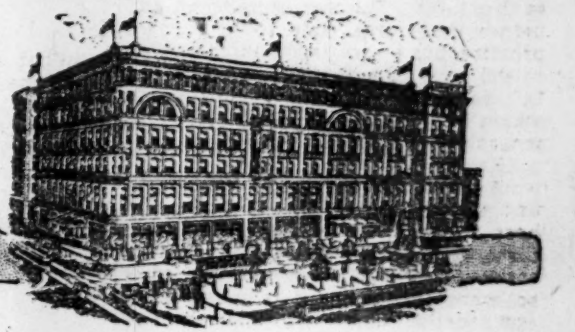
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, has returned to the capital after an absence of several years. In the course of some remarks to an interviewer, Sir George Perley said that to his mind "perhaps the strongest fact brought home to us all by the war is the strength and influence of the English-speaking peoples when they work and pull together. We all hope for the success of the League of Nations, but I believe the first essential to the peace of the world is the continued close friendship now so happily established between the United States and the British Empire."

"We are all proud of what Canada has been able to do in the war. We are proud of our fighting forces and of the way our organization was carried through. No words can express our admiration for the patience and devotion of our women and the way in which our people at home backed up those at the front. The fact came to Canada unexpectedly and I doubt if any of us realized how great her strength really was or how fine an effort could be made by a country with such a small population. The feelings uppermost in our minds today should be keen rejoicing that victory is really with us after our bitter struggle, and grateful thankfulness that we have been able to do our share honorably and enduring pride in the gallant deeds of our brave troops which will be an inspiration to all generations of Canadians."

HISTORY OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The history of the prohibition movement in the United States will be reviewed at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Prohibition Party, to be observed here Sept. 1 and 2. This will take place at a banquet on the first, and the next evening a big mass meeting will be addressed by leaders of the party.



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PACIFYING PUNJAB BY MARTIAL LAW

In Tracing Causes of Outbreaks, Authorities Said to Concede Rowlett Crimes Act Has Been "Mere Stalking Horse"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The pacification of the Punjab goes steadily on under martial law. Stern punishment is being meted out to all who are proved to have had a hand in the recent disturbances, and fresh arrests are being made in Lahore and other centers nearly every day. The politicians, both Moderate and Extremist, in other parts of India, are growing very restive over the continuation of martial law, and the editors of half a dozen Indian newspapers have petitioned the government to allow C. F. Andrews, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, now private secretary to Sir Rindranath Tagore, to go to the Punjab on their behalf, and hold a non-official inquiry into the troubles, their source and their outcome. Mr. Andrews is perhaps best known for his work in connection with the treatment of Indian immigrants in Fiji, and of the Indian population in South Africa. So far the request has not been granted, and it is doubtful if it will be.

There has up to the present been very little attempt made to account for the remarkable violence and bitterness of the disaffection in the Punjab. It is generally conceded that the Rowlett act (the anarchical and revolutionary crimes act) was a mere stalking horse. The people were ripe for revolt, and if the Rowlett act and the arrest of Mr. Gandhi had never been, the agitators and wire-pullers would have unearthed some other pretext for stirring up the ignorant and discontented. But how did the discontent begin, and why is it that the manifestations thereof were so much more formidable in the Punjab than anywhere else?

Causes of Revolt

In an interesting series of articles which he has been contributing to the leading newspaper of Allahabad, Alfred Nundy, a Bengali lawyer who was for some years public prosecutor at Rawalpindi, makes one of the first serious endeavors to explain the why and wherefore of all this. The main reason, he maintains, is the recruiting campaign carried on practically ever since the war began, and the special efforts made last year to draw upon the manhood of the Punjab for the purpose of the war. During the whole of this period the Punjab raised more men for the army than any other province, and it has already been mentioned that when the call was made last year for 500,000 men, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, undertook, on behalf of the province, to furnish 200,000 men to this total. The war came to an end before there was time to fulfill this promise, but a very large number were raised, and it is the methods adopted in the course of this campaign to which Mr. Nundy attributes a large measure of the present unrest.

"He (Sir Michael O'Dwyer) set to work with characteristic earnestness and energy," says Mr. Nundy, "and a host of recruiters was scattered over the province. The deputy commissioners (magistrates) were recruited, and so were the subordinate magistrates and tahsildars, and it filtered down to zaildars and lambaridars who competed with one another, as did the would-be khar bahadurs and rai bahadurs. Any person offering to bring recruits was warmly welcomed, no matter what his antecedents, and even the services of missionaries were requisitioned. In fact, half the male population was acting as recruiters to inveigle the other half."

"It would have been better to have adopted conscription, for then each man would have had an equal chance, and there would have been no room for the squalor (tyranny) that was practiced. . . . In some places people resented or resisted, and in one case they went so far as to kill the tahsildar, who had gone on a recruiting excursion. . . . To say that resentment and discontent did not follow these proceedings carried on under high pressure is to ignore facts. Out of the huge army which went out from the Punjab a certain number died, or were disabled, and added to the existing discontent, which was still further increased by those who returned. . . . To satisfy those who had entertained high expectations is not an easy task, and from the very nature of things it was impossible to reward hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers. To the common disappointment were added jealousy of and resentment against the favored few. The Punjab is not easily excitable, but he broods over his grievances, and on a convenient opportunity lets his feelings have full play."

The Army or Jail
Mr. Nundy mentions another method of recruitment, which, during the last two years of the war, emptied the Punjab of its criminal or semi-criminal population, and filled the ranks of the army. "The executive," he says, "set in motion the penal sections in the criminal procedure code as to good behavior in respect to suspicious persons, and the police put their own construction as to these. Now these good people had the option given to them of enlisting or going to jail and breaking stones. They preferred the former alternative, and thus the badmash (blackguardly) element was quietly got rid of and a double service rendered to the country. Remissions of sentences were granted to men in jail if they cared to enlist, and thus it was that a huge army was built up."

"But in anticipation of their return the Punjab council in deference to the views of the Rowlett committee, which had stated that there will, especially in the Punjab, be a large number of disbanded soldiers, among whom it may be possible to stir up discontent." In course of the debate the Hon. Mr. Craik, who was in charge of the bill, made the following significant remarks: "At present the Punjab is peaceful and free from crime. Will any honorable member be bold enough to prophesy that that state will last when after the war thousands and hundreds of thousands of the more adventurous spirits return to their native land? It is quite probable that a year or two years hence you may see a great recrudescence of armed dacoity or cattle theft or robbery." Mr. Nundy attributes a large measure of the unrest to the return and the operations of this element.

Loaning Under Pressure

Yet another contributory cause to the outbreaks in the Punjab, Mr. Nundy considers, was the war loan, and the methods by which subscriptions were obtained. "An appeal was made to the loyalty of the people," he writes, "and a rich harvest was gathered. But how? The voluntary contributors were doubtless many and generous, but there were not a few which were the outcome of pressure, gentle or otherwise, depending upon the character of the people that were dealt with. And this was to be expected when officials, high and low, had made common cause with non-officials of every rank to extract from the public as much money as they could."

Mr. Nundy draws the following picture of one method of raising the money. "A tahsildar," he says, "holds a public meeting at which he presides, and reports that it was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and that it lasted four hours; the real facts being that this official said a few words the purport of which was: the sircar (government) wants some money. I have given 50 rupees (which was correct) now you all had better say what you will give, for give you will have to, as it is a very good sircar, and its need is great. The audience go and sit under a tree for four hours and come back, and make an offer of 50 rupees. The tahsildar brings to mind his own experience. When offering 20 rupees as his contribution he was told by the deputy commissioner, 'Tahsildar Sahib, you can afford to give 100 rupees,' and was glad to be let off with 50 rupees. He goes through a process of haggling, advising, expostulating and threatening, and at last an agreement is arrived at—100 rupees. The people go home abusing the tahsildar and the government."

"I went to an office at the headquarters of a district," continues Mr. Nundy, "and was seated with the head clerk when the pay bill was brought for his signature, and with it a paper containing certain names and figures which he began loudly to check. I inquired what this was, and he said it was a list of donations made by the establishment to the extent of half an anna in the rupee and the amount was to be deducted from their pay. This had been going on for three months."

In the Post Office Compound

"What a stimulus the sweeper and the peons (messengers) and the poorly paid clerks received to their loyalty! Persuasion, cajolery, threats, and prospective demands were all utilized in securing subscriptions to the war loans. A reverend gentleman told me he had seen a body of villagers seated in the compound of a sadr post office. On inquiry he was told they had come the day before to get the interest on the loan scrip, but were asked to bring some one to identify them, and that day brought the lambaridar (headman). We may be sure he had received his dues. Some of these men could have ill-spared the cash to buy the scrip, or they may have had to borrow the money from a banya (money-lender) and here they had to spend a couple of days and then were able to get away after having greased some one's palms. Did they go home happy and contented?"

"An impartial inquiry," concludes Mr. Nundy, "would disclose some interesting details as to the part played by war loans and war charities in promoting discontent among the ignorant masses of the Punjab, and if the Viceroy would like to ally some of the discontent it could be achieved by the immediate repayment of these small loans, which besides its affording real relief to some of the people, would remove the idea entertained by a good many of them, that the sircar must have been bankrupt to have borrowed money from them."

OREGON'S OIL AND GAS POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Under the direction of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology a systematic and extensive investigation of oil and gas possibilities in the State was begun the latter part of June. From the Cascade Mountains west the survey is being made exclusively by the state bureau under the leadership of Claire Osborne, consulting geologist, but eastern Oregon research is being conducted jointly with the United States Geological Survey under Dr. J. P. Buwalda of Yale.

Expert oil geologists look upon Oregon with favor as a future oil-producing territory. Westward from the Cascade Mountains, along the coast range and in the Willamette and Rogue River valleys there are promising formations of marine sandstone and shale with some seepages in Jackson County, the Willamette valley and on the coast, the seepages small, however, as far as is now known. Some drilling has started in Lincoln and Jackson counties, although it is yet too early for results. Drilling is also contemplated in the Willamette valley. Many reports of oil indications are being received by the Bureau of Mines and Geology and all will be investigated.

PRESSING PROBLEMS FACE DIPLOMACY

Adriatic Question Said to Be Where It Was at Armistice and to Demand Settlement Equitable to Jugo-Slavs

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 31.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent formerly in the Balkans

PARIS, France.—In the preceding dispatch the question of the southern frontiers of Austria was dealt with at some length and it was pointed out how little had yet been accomplished by the conference in the direction of a real settlement. Unfortunately the difficulties which confront the big four do not end in Slovenia, for the all-important question of the Adriatic is exactly where it was on Nov. 11, 1918. Many and diverse have been the attempts to secure a friendly arrangement between Italians and Jugo-Slavs in the matter of Fiume. One could, of course, understand the importance of this matter to Italy while the Hapsburg Empire remained in being, but with the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy the menace to Italy in the Adriatic disappeared.

The reasons which prompted the territorial concessions made by the entente powers under the secret Treaty of London of April 1915, no longer exist, and, as there was a general impression that Italy had accepted President Wilson's 14 points, considerable surprise was manifested when it was found that, far from acting in accordance with the spirit of the President's dogma, she actually increased her pretensions and demanded the cession of Fiume. Mr. Wilson's definite stand on this matter is common knowledge; but it may perhaps now be permitted to state that he was not alone in his opposition to Italian imperialism, and that from the very commencement of the negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau had decided to rule out any question of the transfer of the port of Fiume to Italian sovereignty. It was recognized that, while the port itself was superfluous to Italy, it was vitally important to the Jugo-Slavs, and it was further realized that the Italian population of the town was limited and, moreover, the result of emigration.

The Orlando Downfall

It is unnecessary to make a historic record of the negotiations which have been proceeding for months, and the first stage of which has closed with the breaking off of pourparlers by the Italians, and Mr. Orlando's return to Rome with nothing but the old Treaty of London in his pocket. The influence of this impasse upon internal politics in Italy is being watched with some considerable interest. For his downfall the Premier has only himself to thank. Baron Sonnino, although he was held largely responsible for Italian obstinacy with regard to Fiume, as a matter of fact saw clearly from the commencement that the quest was hopeless, and he warned Mr. Orlando on several occasions, but without effect, to execute a graceful withdrawal. The Premier, however, stuck to his guns. He insisted on his demands at the conference, even going so far, on one occasion, as to retire from the discussions, and he allowed the organs of the government to be used for the cultivation of a noisy chauvinism in his country. It is precisely the results of this propaganda, and his inability to satisfy the appetites thus created, that placed him in so precarious a position and the internal situation in Italy being what it is, it would require a bold prophet to foretell the immediate future.

Apart from this, it is obvious that the big four will have to tackle the whole question of the Adriatic at no very distant date, and that there can be no political stability in southeastern Europe until it has been settled in a manner equitable to the southern Slavs.

Problem of Albania

Another problem which has thus far been sidetracked is that of Albania. There is a general consensus of opinion in favor of an independent Albania, but the outlook is complicated by the inability to discover which, if any, of the groups which pretend to speak on behalf of that unfortunate country really represents the views of the inhabitants. The man who has carried most weight in Paris is an individual known as Tourkhan Pasha, who leads a delegation composed of 18 members. Tourkhan is far from being an ideal personage, for not only was he the confidant and chief supporter of the unhappy Prince of Wied (with whom by the way, he fled the country), but he has also been in far too close relation with the Central Powers during the war.

Another pretender is that picturesque figure Essad Pasha, who certainly does represent a considerable body of Mohammedan Albanians, and, moreover, has been the only Albanian leader to render any service to the Allies on the field of battle. His men materially assisted the Serbians during their retreat to the Adriatic, and also performed deeds of great valor during the critical offensive in Macedonia which led to the break-up of the central alliance. Essad, however, has been unable to impose his personality sufficiently on Paris circles, and for some reason which it is not easy to understand Tourkhan is being favored, particularly by the French.

The Albanian question cannot be dissociated from Italian aspirations. Under the terms of the secret treaty of London, Italy was to have a protectorate over Albania; but all Albanian circles are now objecting to this solution, and of Tourkhan Pasha's delegation, he alone (for reasons which the reader will easily presume)

is still prepared to accept the idea of an Italian protectorate.

When this tangle of personalities has been unraveled, the conference will have to decide upon the frontiers of Albania, and this will not be an easy task, because the union of Montenegro with Serbia has automatically brought up again the vexed question of Scutari, and, in addition, the Italians are backing the claims of Albania against those of Greece in Northern Epirus. On the whole, it will be seen that the Balkan problem, though it has been slightly changed, nevertheless remains as one of the most complicated themes which the conference has left over for discussion—this apart from the future frontiers of Bulgaria, which will be dealt with in a subsequent article.

AMERICANIZATION COUNCIL FOR CITY

All Work in Cleveland to Make Citizens of Aliens to Be Coordinated During the Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—What up to this time has been known as the Americanization committee of the Mayor's War Board, of this city, is expected to start out this fall with a comprehensive and extended program whereby all organizations interested in assisting foreign-born residents of Cleveland to become American citizens may be united under the head of one director and carry on its work as an "Americanization Council."

The plans of the council were outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Helen Bacon, secretary of the Americanization committee. In order to touch up all the forces that may be effective in handling the Americanization problem here, the new Cleveland council has picked up such elements as the 23 foreign-language newspapers, the Board of Education and as many employers of labor as it is believed will welcome this new unified method of reaching their employees.

Through these various factors it is proposed to establish: An adequate institute for training teachers for Americanization work in the various factories of Cleveland; the constant and consistent cooperation of the foreign-language newspapers who, in return for advertising patronage from manufacturing concerns, under the direction of the council, will present to their readers instructive articles on American ideals; a continuation of the public forum gatherings, started last winter by the Cleveland City Club, and their extension as the work progresses; and the establishment in the industrial plants of Cleveland of an information department which is designed to intelligently acquaint foreign-born employees with the real significance of American laws and practices.

It is the conclusion of Prof. Raymond Moley and others that the workman must be reached through his work. "The factory class method has proven best," Professor Moley declares, "but it is necessary to put more force and energy into the process." Cleveland, which has 150,000 persons who speak little or no English, has reached during the present year about 3000 of these persons. This record it is believed compares favorably with that of other large cities.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Service between this city and Mexican west coast ports has been reestablished by the Compania Naviera del Pacifico. Four years ago the authorities in Mexico City seized and used for governmental purposes the fleet owned by this company. Three vessels have been returned and freight and passenger traffic will be resumed.

Himmelhoch's

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The real test of value in the August Fur Sale are the coats of Hudson Seal

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NATIONAL CONTROL OF COAL INDUSTRY

Question Is Taken Up With Zeal and Enthusiasm in Every British Mining Village—Struggle Predicted in Parliament

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the time of writing, both sides are preparing for the struggle which will ensue when the government considers the Sankey Report and recommendation for the nationalization of mines and minerals. Both sides are leaving nothing to chance in their efforts to arouse the interest of the community to the benefits or dangers, as the case may be, of government control of industry. Foremost in the fray was the Duke of Northumberland who, as royalty owner, must realize that he is waging a losing battle, fighting a lost cause in endeavoring to justify a position which every member of the commission, without qualification, condemned.

If there was any unanimity at all among the diverse group thrown together to consider the difficulties of the mining industry, it was in regard to the private ownership of minerals, which they reported as being responsible for much waste, and the cause of millions of tons of coal being left unworked owing to the arbitrariness of the owners.

A Receiver of Royalties

Besides, in the pretty little duel between the Duke and Mr. Smillie, when the former gave evidence before the commission, the Duke was honorable enough to admit, in reply to the miners' leader, that, although he was in other respects a fairly busy man, yet in his position as an owner of land, should come to the assistance of the miners, and from which he drew immense sums of money, he performed no useful function in connection with the mining industry.

Were the government to assume responsibility for introducing a bill for the nationalization of coal it is by no means certain that the House of Commons would embrace a measure based upon the findings of the commission without very wide amendments.

A proposal that finds favor in some quarters is that the House of Lords should come to the assistance of the opponents of the bill and refuse to give it approval. It would be interesting in many ways to see just exactly what the House of Lords would do in this connection. It would demonstrate more clearly perhaps than anything else, with the exception of the nationalization of land, to what extent the lords believe they can rely upon the support of the country in defense of a matter that so fundamentally affects their social and economic position. The House of Lords is still a very considerable extent a house of landlords, and it is but a short step from social ownership of minerals (a form of land) to the complete ownership of all land by the state.

The miners, however, fully realize the forces arrayed against them and at every miners' demonstration the speeches are directed to the question of nationalization and joint control. Never was a question taken up with so much zeal and enthusiasm. In every mining village in the country the topic is discussed, and men who have long sworn allegiance (and possibly do so still) to the Liberal and Conservative parties now range themselves alongside the Laborites on this question.

Issue at By-Elections

The subject is very much to the fore on two by-elections which at present are being fought, and it is a strange coincidence that one of the constituencies embraces Hamilton, a mining center that gained prominence in consequence of the evidence of Mr.

John Roberts before the coal commission. Mr. Robertson spoke of the bad housing conditions under the shadow of the ancestral home of the Duke of Hamilton, and the inability of the inhabitants to remedy the evil, through their local administrative bodies, because of the extortionate price demanded by the Duke for the land.

Mr. Robertson is the nominee of the Labor Party, and is being strongly supported by the Scottish miners who are fighting the issue on the question of nationalization and housing. His opponent, although not actually a coal master, is nevertheless regarded by the miners as the mine owners' nominee, because of his association as manager and director for a number of years.

The success of the Labor candidate at Swansea is uncertain, and the issue is not quite so clear, although the Labor Party have endeavored to concentrate attention on the question of the mines and are sending down their heavy artillery, the shape of Bob Smillie and Frank Hodgson to arouse the latent enthusiasm of the Welsh folk.

The Coalitionists are relying upon the record and promises of the government and the esteem in which Mr. Lloyd George is held among his countrymen to gather support for their candidate. A defeat of the Coalitionist, it is declared, would be regarded as a want of confidence in the Premier.

A fresh proposal in connection with the Sankey Report is submitted by the Postmaster-General, Sir J. Compton Rickett, who admitted that as the coal fields could not be worked to the best advantage under private and sectional ownership, they should be purchased by the State. Private ownership he regarded as still the best means of developing the actual working of the mines, but in view of the necessity for retaining certain qualities of Welsh smokeless coal for the navy, he favors the nationalization of these particular seams which could be utilized as an experiment and might be extended later if proved successful. Meanwhile opponents of nationalization are busy both inside and outside Parliament. Chambers of commerce and federations of employers of all kinds of industries express their fears that the demands of the miners, if conceded, will assuredly be followed by similar demands for the nationalization of other industries.

STRAWBERRY CROP LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HAMMOND, Louisiana.—Strawberry growers of Louisiana this year netted \$157,892, according to report of the treasurer of the Louisiana Strawberry Growers Association, which met this week. This income was received for 49,388 crates of pint boxes, virtually the total crop. It is the largest sum ever netted by this crop, the average price being \$3.55 per crate. The crop also was larger than in any previous year.

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AMERICANIZATION WORK IS EFFECTIVE

Results From Schools Established in Louisiana for Education of Alien Population Said to Have Exceeded Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Interest displayed in the Americanization schools in Louisiana has justified their establishment, and they have even exceeded expectations, in the opinion of A. B. Porter, field agent of the Americanization Committee of the State Council of Defense, who has just returned to this city from an inspection tour of the various schools. He said:

"So keen is the interest in the Americanization schools, especially in Tangipahoa and Plaquemine parishes—where the greater part of the rural alien population of Louisiana live—that if the parish continues the schools, the Italians of the communities have agreed to assess themselves to provide a fund for the addition of another teacher to the staff of each school. They have also agreed to put up several new school buildings, if the parish school boards will furnish two teachers during the winter term. In the summer most of these people are at work on their farms, so that one teacher is sufficient to care for all the pupils who can attend. In the winter, however, the attendance consisted of virtually every alien resident, old and young, who could by any means get to the school for at least a few hours each day."

"The school at Hammond had been in operation only 60 days when a call came for a school and a teacher four miles east of that town, 60 men and women avowing their desire to attend. When the school opened, 55 of the promised 60 were in attendance. I never saw such interest and enthusiasm. Boys and girls under 15 are not allowed to attend, but the schools are filled with boys and girls and men and women from this age to 50, more of the girls and women attending than the men, largely due to pressure of farm work. The east and west sections of Tangipahoa have asked for schools, pledging funds, and urging that these schools be opened not later than October."

"The Slavonians, who have settled heavily in Plaquemine parish, are being trained at the school at Olga, where Professor Zapp is conducting a school for boys and girls in the morning and for adults at night. Now, Astoria, another Slavonian settlement, has asked for a school, promising 75 pupils, children and adults."

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

Room 424, Court House,

Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1919. Mr. Thompson.—If Your Honor please, my associate, Mr. Coolidge, has discovered a mistake in the numbering of one exhibit, which may be of some little consequence. I do not understand it and I will ask permission to have him explain it to Your Honor, so the correction may be made by the stenographers. It may cause confusion later in going over the case.

The Master.—Yes. Wait until we get everybody attending here. A correction of the record comes first, I believe.

Mr. Coolidge.—I find on page 578 of the printed record that a letter is marked Exhibit 718, from Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors, and that should be 719, because on page 575 a letter from the Board of Directors to Mr. McKenzie is Exhibit 718.

Mr. Whipple.—Is there an exhibit 719 in the record besides that?

Mr. Coolidge.—Not on that day, Mr. Whipple; it is the next day.

Mr. Whipple.—I understand from a gentleman who has read over the record that there are several occasions where there are duplicate numbers, or, at least, two exhibits have been marked with the same number.

The Master.—Among so many exhibits it would seem hardly possible that there should not be some mistakes somewhere. Wouldn't it be well when they are discovered to point them out as soon as possible and have them corrected?

Mr. Whipple.—I think that might be well. We are in process of making up a table of the exhibits, and if that is utilized in connection with the testimony it would straighten the numbering out, although I quite agree that it is well enough to call attention to them as we go through.

Mr. Krauthoff.—If Your Honor please, at the adjournment of the court on last Wednesday Mr. Whipple and I were engaged in some conversation about membership in branch churches, and at that time I made a statement which I now desire to substitute another statement in lieu of.

The Master.—Can you give us the page of the record?

Mr. Krauthoff.—It was at the adjournment of the court on last Wednesday.

The Master.—That doesn't help us to find it very quickly. What day was Wednesday?

Mr. Krauthoff.—I haven't the printed record.

Mr. Whipple.—Do I understand the application is to correct a misstatement that was made?

Mr. Krauthoff.—I am now desiring to state it accurately, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple.—I do not think the statement is testimony, is it? If you want to correct a misstatement, that is one thing; but if you want to correct its being done, but to make it under the guise of—

The Master.—Suppose we see just what Mr. Krauthoff wants to do, perhaps.

Mr. Whipple.—That is what I was asking him to explain, and he was somewhat Delphic in his utterance. I couldn't make out what he did want to do.

Mr. Krauthoff.—Mr. Whipple asked me a question with respect to a loyal, faithful and consistent believer in and advocate of the principles of Christian Science being a member of a branch church as distinguished from a member of The Mother Church. I have now a letter from the Board of Directors which I desire to substitute in lieu of the statement I then made.

Mr. Whipple.—Oh, I think not. I cannot assent to that.

The Master.—A letter of the Board of Directors written when?

Mr. Krauthoff.—Written on July 31, 1919.

The Master.—Written since this matter came up?

Mr. Krauthoff.—Since the question was asked me.

The Master.—I am afraid that except by consent you could not make that substitution.

Mr. Krauthoff.—If Your Honor please, it did not relate to a fact, but related to a general principle as applied to Christian Science generally. At the time I made the statement in regard to it, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Whipple further said that if the Board of Directors had any statement to make upon that subject he would be glad to know it. We now have a statement of the Board of Directors that I am authorized to submit, and I want to submit it in lieu of the statement I then made as to the question of a person being a member of a branch and not being a member of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple.—It would seem, if Your Honor please, that the distinguished counsel may have been misled before

the ecclesiastical tribunal, with instructions to correct his statement. I do not know whether he has or not. But apparently under the guise of, I thought, a correction of his own statement, although he does not admit that he wants to correct that, he wants to substitute something, a communication from the Board of Directors. I do not see how it can be done.

Mr. Krauthoff.—If Your Honor please, in response to Mr. Whipple's intimation, the "distinguished counsel," as he has been good enough to call him, was not misled before any tribunal, ecclesiastical or otherwise. Counsel did this. Having in the course of the trial undertaken to answer a question upon a matter involving a case upon which he had not consulted with his client, he did thereafter what he might have done in the first place—consulted with his client, and he now desires to submit, in correction of that which he then said, the statement I now have in my hand.

The Master.—Let us see what was said at the time about a statement by the Board of Directors. Obviously you cannot, except by consent, change the record on that point. You do not deny that you did make that statement at the time?

Mr. Krauthoff.—I made that statement at the time.

The Master.—Whether you can now add as of that date a statement by the Board of Directors in correction, would be a different thing.

Mr. Krauthoff.—I am offering it as my own, if Your Honor please. I offer it as a statement that I have adopted. I assume I have the same rights as a witness would have to clarify or correct any statement that was made in the course of the trial. It is not an admission that is binding forever and ever, not being based upon any consideration or being an estoppel of any kind.

The Master.—Then let us put it in this way: "I now desire to correct a statement made by me on July 23"—I think last Wednesday was. Now mention the matters in which you desire to correct it. I cannot against objection let you put in a statement of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Krauthoff.—I want to make this statement, if Your Honor please—

Mr. Whipple.—Just a moment; let us see.

The Master.—As your own correction of a statement made by you?

Mr. Krauthoff.—Then I offer this as my own correction of my statement made on that occasion.

The Master.—Very well. Now let us see.

Mr. Whipple.—Show us on the record what you want to correct so that we can see whether it is really a correction or whether it is a new statement under the guise of a correction.

Mr. Thompson.—Possibly before you offer the document you will show it to me, too, because I am not advised that four of these directors, at least, are competent authorities on what constitutes loyalty to Christian Science.

Mr. Krauthoff.—I understand. I am offering it now as my statement. I am perfectly willing to show the document, without any question.

Mr. Whipple.—Oh, well, I do not care for it. What are you correcting? Won't you point that out in the record? Here is the close of July 23. Please read what you want to correct. In other words, we want to discover the error before we apply the balm.

Mr. Krauthoff.—It was at the close of last Wednesday.

Mr. Whipple.—Well, I opened the place right to you there.

Mr. Krauthoff.—On page 503, in the left-hand column, Mr. Whipple asked this question:

"Mr. Whipple—Before you leave that subject will you let me ask if you really mean to say that people cannot be loyal Christian Scientists who are not members of The Mother Church, that the members of the branch churches throughout the world are not loyal and conscientious Christian Scientists, or may not be?"

[Mr. Krauthoff reads, from page 503 of the printed record, left-hand column, the two following statements by himself and Mr. Whipple.]

The Master.—Now, come right to it, Mr. Krauthoff, if you please. What is the statement?

Mr. Krauthoff.—The statement I want to correct is the statement reading:

"There are members of branch churches who are loyal and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy who are not members of The Mother Church."

And in connection with that—

Mr. Whipple.—Pardon me, did you say that?

Mr. Krauthoff.—That was the statement I made, yes.

The Master.—He read that from page 503, left-hand column; I followed it. Now, briefly, what is the correction in that which you desire to make?

Mr. Krauthoff.—May I have the paper that I gave Mr. Thompson a moment ago?

Mr. Thompson.—Mr. Whipple has it; Mr. Whipple—I do not think, if Your Honor please, that it is a correction at all. It is just what I stated that it is, an attempt, under the guise of a correction, to deliver an oration, or some statement apparently emanating from the Board of Directors. I have no objection to Your Honor looking at what they propose, and see if it is a correction.

The Master.—I have already stated that I did not propose as the matter now stands to allow that document to go in.

Mr. Whipple.—But what he proposes is to read it as his own.

The Master.—I think I shall have to permit him to do this. "I now desire to correct that statement"—the one which he has last read from page 503 of the printed record.

Mr. Whipple.—If Your Honor would look at it I think Your Honor would see that it is not a correction; it is simply under the guise of that.

The Master.—I am going to let him state the correction if he desires to make. I do not want him to read into the record any other document. I want him to state precisely the correction he desires to make in that statement.

Mr. Krauthoff.—In lieu of the answer that I then made I desire to answer the question as follows:

"Loyal and faithful believers in Christian Science know that Mrs. Eddy taught that The Mother Church including its activities, is necessary to the growth of the Christian Science movement."

"Now it is obvious that The Mother Church cannot exist without members; so the loyal and faithful believer and advocate of Christian Science cannot be consistent unless he is a member of The Mother Church."

"This statement is subject to the qualification:

"A loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science, as hereinbefore defined, is one who is willing to take all of the human footsteps taught by Mary Baker Eddy as fast as his understanding unfolds. There are people who have not been interested in Christian Science long enough to have become familiar with all of Mrs. Eddy's works, and consequently all of the necessary human footsteps, as taught by her, but who are willing and do take every such footprint as fast as they understand it."

"These comprise many members of branch churches who are not yet members of The Mother Church, and these answer to the description of loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy in her book, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'"

Mr. Whipple.—Now, if Your Honor please, I move that that statement be stricken from the record as being just what I characterized it—no a correction, but an attempt under the guise of a correction to introduce something into the record which Mr. Krauthoff and his clients evidently want to get into the records for some purposes. They ought not to be permitted.

The Master.—I think I shall let it stand, subject to your objection. The nature of the correction speaks for itself and we have also had its history.

Mr. Whipple.—Now, when the matter was up before, if Your Honor please, I asked to present to the Court, or direct the attention of the Court, to some provisions of the Manual with regard to that, and Your Honor said that you did not care to do it as the matter then stood.

The Master.—No; I only wanted—all that was an answer to an inquiry made by me, and it was completed for the time being then. The subject about which I inquired is, of course, liable to be brought up again if counsel desire, but I am not sure that this is a proper time for it. I want to see how far the directors have got with the putting in of their case; I do not want to interrupt it any more than I have to.

Mr. Whipple.—I should not suggest it except that their own counsel has interrupted it for a similar purpose and has been permitted to do it; and it is an obvious advantage that if there is one interruption of that case, the correction of it would properly be at the place where the interruption was made, and where the subject is discussed.

The Master.—No; I think we shall get into less confusion by going right ahead now and completing the directors' case. Will you begin now from where you left off last night?

Mr. Bates.—Mr. Cudworth was on the stand, I think, and I think I stated that I had completed my examination at that time. With Your Honor's permission I will ask just one question, if you do not object.

Luther P. Cudworth, Resumed

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Cudworth, in order that there may be no uncertainty, although I think it is already plain, did you obtain proposals for the paper contract in 1917, for the year 1918, from any other parties than the Canadian party? A. I did.

Q. Whom did you obtain them from? A. The International Paper Company.

Q. And the figures which you quote as of the International Paper Company on the report that was made to Mr. Watts are based on the contract figures or the proposal figures that they made to you? A. Exactly.

Mr. Bates.—Thank you.

Cross-Examination

(By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. Cudworth, when the question came up of your paper supply for the year 1918, or at least was called to the attention of the trustees, you had already made some investigation of market conditions, had you not? A. I had.

Q. You had endeavored to get a contract for a year for furnishing the supplies of the publishing house, had you not? A. I had endeavored to obtain proposals.

Q. With whom had you consulted? A. Do you mean at the publishing house, Mr. Whipple?

Q. No; I mean with whom. A. With what firms?

Q. From whom had you tried to get proposals? A. Among others in New York City, the International Paper Company.

Q. What others? A. Craig & Co., agents for various Canadian mills, the Great Northern Paper Company, and in Boston, St. Croix Paper Company.

Q. Now, you were aware that proceedings had been taken against the paper companies by the Department of Justice in Washington? A. Yes.

Q. In other words, just at that time the proprietors of newspapers were very much concerned at the advancing price of newsprint? A. And the scarcity of newsprint.

Q. And the scarcity of it. And they claimed that the paper supply was being controlled by a trust? The news-

papers were full of it, weren't they?

A. Yes.

Q. Complaints were made to the Department of Justice? A. They were.

Q. And the Department of Justice, having investigated, brought some suits for breaking up the trust, or instituted proceedings, as you understood. That is so, isn't it? A. Somewhat later, I think.

Q. Hadn't they in November, 1917? A. I am not positive about that.

Q. Is it a fact that as a result of those proceedings the Department of Justice had compelled members of the alleged trust to incorporate in their agreements with their customers an agreement which they had made with the Attorney-General's office? A. They were compelled to present such an agreement.

Q. To present such an agreement. That is—A. To customers and prospective customers.

Q. That is, the agreement which they had entered into with the Department of Justice? A. Correct.

Q. Controlling prices? A. Exactly.

Q. Yes. Now, further than that an appeal, as you know, had been made to the Federal Trade Commission?

Mr. Bates.—Does Your Honor think this the proper way of proving these matters?

The Master.—Not that they are being established now for the first time as facts immediately relevant in the case, but I see no reason why the witness' knowledge may not be gone into by cross-examining counsel.

Mr. Bates.—Well, can he be examined in regard to contracts that the government was requiring to be made in which he was not a party? Should not the contracts speak for themselves, if there are any such?

The Master.—If he knows anything about them, I think that Mr. Whipple may get the extent of his knowledge.

Mr. Whipple.—Will you be good enough to repeat the question, please?

[The question is read to the witness.]

A. Yes.

Q. That is, an appeal by the newspapers, or those interested in the purchase of newsprint, to have the Federal Trade Commission fix prices. You knew that, didn't you? A. I knew an appeal had been made.

Q. And in December, or at least in November and December, the application to the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices was pending, but had not been determined by the Federal Trade Commission. That is so, isn't it? A. I am not positive as to the date when the price was fixed.

Q. Well, it was not fixed until after you had entered into your contract with the Canadian Export Company, was it? A. I think it was.

Q. You really do? A. I really do.

Q. What was it fixed at? A. At three cents per pound, or \$3 a hundredweight.

Q. Three dollars a hundredweight. That is, the Federal Trade Commission had fixed as a maximum price to be charged \$3 a hundred before the contract with the Publishing Society was entered into with the Canadian Export Company, was it? A. I think that is correct.

Q. Now, what was the amount that you agreed to pay the Canadian Company, per pound or per ton. A. May I state it by the hundredweight? \$3.10 a hundredweight.

Q. In other words, you agreed, knowing that the Federal Trade Commission had decided, to pay 10 cents a hundredweight more to the Canadian Company than the maximum price permitted by the Federal Trade Commission. You do not really mean that, do you, Mr. Cudworth? A. I really mean that. But I may qualify that, if you will allow me to.

Q. Well, if you qualify it by changing it, I should think you had better. A. I think I should qualify it.

Q. Well, if you want anything that you think will do you justice in view of that statement, you have permission, as far as I am concerned, A. In justice to the truth.

Q. Yes, that is right. A. Ten cents—

Q. Because it leaves it with a good deal of injustice to the truth. A. Ten cents additional for special color.

Q. For special color. That was it, was it? A. Yes.

Q. So that the price you fixed upon with the Canadian Company was the Federal Trade Commission price or \$3.10 or \$3 plus 10 cents. Is that true, Mr. Cudworth? A. It amounts to that, Mr. Whipple.

Q. It amounts to that. When had the Federal Trade Commission fixed this price of \$3.10? A. When had they?

Q. Yes. A. I am not sure of the exact date.

Q. Do you know that it had been fixed? A. I assume that it was from the fact that the printed contracts presented by both companies in blank had the Federal Trade Commission price printed therein.

Q. Yes. Therefore, when you took the Canadian contract there was exactly the same price offered to you by the International Company. Is that true? A. They all presented the Federal Trade proposition as one proposition.

Q. Yes, that is right. A. They were compelled to do that under the government ruling, as I understand it.

Q. Then what else was there in the proposition? A. And they had the privilege of presenting other propositions.

Q. Well, what did they present aside from that? A. Who?

Q. Either of them, or both of them? A. The Canadian presented the proposition which we accepted.

Q. Which was it? What was it? A. \$3.10 a hundredweight, fixed price.

Q. For a year? A. A fixed price. A. A fixed price for a year? A. For a year.

Q. The Federal Trade Commission price was not a fixed price for a year? A. For three months.

Q. Now, what was the Canadian price for the special color, the fixed

price for the year? A. \$3.10, as I stated before.

Q. What was the International proposition? A. The figures are on that report.

Q. Well, do you remember them? A. I should like to refresh my memory.

Q. Certainly. Call, Mr. Cudworth, at any time for any papers to refresh your recollection. I hand you a letter from the International Paper Company, dated Dec. 10, with a proposal submitted (passing paper to the witness). A. \$3.38.

Q. That is for the same specifications as to color that the Canadian offered \$3.10? A. Exactly.

Q. Now, then, if you took a fixed price from either one of these companies, you would not have the advantage of any changes in price by the Federal Trade Commission during the year. You understood that, didn't you?

A. The advantages or disadvantages. Q. So that the matter stood in this way: The international, at or along in December, said that they would furnish what you desired for \$3.38 a hundredweight, special color; is that right? A. Correct.

Q. And the Canadian Export for \$3.10? A. Correct.

Q. If you accepted either proposition you would have to pay that price for how many tons during the year? You would have to pay, I take it, for whatever you bought during the year?

A. Yes. Usually specify the amount contracted for.

Q. And how much was that specified amount? A. Four thousand tons, with an option of 500 tons additional.

Q. If you desired them? A. If so desired.

Q. And, entering into the contracts, you would be bound to pay that price no matter whether the Federal Trade Commission's prices went up or went lower? A. Correct.

Q. But there was 28 cents difference between these two companies? A. Not that much.

Q. I thought you said \$3.10 and \$3.38? A. The freight must be taken into consideration.

Q. Oh, you have to consider the freight. What was the difference, as you figured it out? A. Well, now, if I may have that special report—

Q. Yes, certainly (passing a paper to the witness). A.—that was entered as an exhibit yesterday. I can tell you exactly. The freight being usually figured by the ton, we reduce the ton to the hundredweight price to the ton. The International Paper Company's figure, \$67.60 a ton, plus \$2.40 freight, totaled \$70 per ton; the Canadian Paper Company's price being \$62 a ton, plus freight \$3.78, totaled \$65.78; the difference in favor of the Canadian Company being \$4.22 a ton.

Q. You mean with the freight included? A. Exactly.

Q. Can't you reduce that to the hundredweight, since you started us off on that? A. Well, we could, but all these figures, Mr. Whipple, are on the tons, and if—

Q. Then, why did you start us off with the hundredweight as more convenient? A. Simply because the proposals in contracts are made by the hundredweight, as a rule, not taking into consideration the fact which is a factor—

Q. Then you transfer them to the— A. To the ton.

Q. How much is the difference per ton? A. \$4.22.

Q. And about what would that difference be in the hundredweight? A. About 21 cents.

Q. Twenty-one cents, instead of 28? A. Yes.

Q. That is what I wanted to get at—21 cents. You may keep one of those papers; I want to use the other for examination. Will you state the date of the proposal which you have in your hand? A. Dec. 10, 1917.

Q. And that is the proposal of the— A. International Paper Company.

Q. International Paper Company. Now, prior to receiving that report, that proposal, had you talked with Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Watts with regard to the difficulties in the situation? A. Several times.

Q. When did you talk with them about it? I mean prior to any proposition being made, or about when? I don't expect you to get the exact date. A. Probably about the middle of October.

Q. Yes. Whom did you talk to first? A. Mr. Watts.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I am unable to recollect.

Q. Well, about what? I mean in substance. A. Probably I stated that it was time to make investigations in regard to our paper contract for the coming year.

Q. What did he say? A. I have no recollection.

Q. When did you first call to his attention any difficulties you were having in getting a contract? A. Difficulties in what?

Q. In securing any contract, or securing a proposal? A. We didn't have difficulties in securing a proposal.

Q. Didn't you? A. No.

Q. Didn't you report to him that you had difficulties in securing proposals for the coming year? A. No.

Q. Didn't you have any difficulties at all? A. No, not in securing a proposal.

Q. What were your difficulties

that particular discussion. A discussion was had about the Federal Trade price.

Q. Well, don't you remember that as a part of the agreement that was finally reached, Mr. Rowlands was assured that in case the Federal Trade Commission price went below the price fixed in his written contract, there should be an adjustment accordingly? A. I do not.

Q. You weren't informed of that? A. No.

Q. Do you deny that that was told to you by Mr. Rowlands as the reason why he took that contract? A. I remember no such statement.

Q. You knew nothing about it? A. Nothing about it.

Q. Now, then, after that proposition was made, you were requested to make a computation, were you not, of the financial advantage of the Canadian as compared with the International? A. I did make one.

Q. Where is that computation? A. I think that that is contained in the—

The Master—I think that the question is, were you requested to make one?

Mr. Whipple—Well, he said he did make one.

Q. Were you requested? A. I was not requested to, as I recall.

Q. Well, you did make one? A. I did make one.

Q. And submitted it to whom? A. Mr. Watts.

Q. To Mr. Watts. Was that a special report? A. As I recall it, it was contained in my regular monthly report of January, 1918.

Mr. Whipple—Have you (addressing Mr. Watts) that?

[Mr. Watts passes a document to Mr. Whipple.]

Q. Do you say that no one requested you to make a computation of that advantage of the Canadian offer as compared with the International? A. I don't recall a request of such a nature, under the heading "Paper."

Q. Is this your report for January, the one to which you refer (passing a document to the witness)? A. That is a January report, but that report about the difference in price is not in that report. It must be in another one.

Q. So you were mistaken about that? A. I was mistaken about its being in that particular report.

Q. Didn't you make a special report on it? A. I did.

Q. Did you keep a copy of it? A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made.

Q. Didn't you understand my question, sir? A. I did keep a copy of it.

Q. Have you the copy? A. I have not.

Q. Where is it? A. I do not know. I turned all papers over to the manager's office.

Q. When? A. Within the last few days.

Q. Yes. Did you notice that special report there? A. I noticed a reference—yes, no, I beg your pardon, not a special report.

Q. Well, I asked you if you didn't make a special report, and you said you thought you did. A. Yes.

Q. Or at least you said you did. Did you notice that special report there when you turned the papers over to the manager's office? A. I did not.

Q. Well, now, do you remember what the result of your computation was, your revised and final computation as to the profit?

Mr. Bates—This appears to have been in writing, Your Honor, and the paper is in the possession of the plaintiffs, and I think that they should produce it.

Mr. Whipple—I am sorry to say that it is not. We have not been able, since your conferences with our employees, to find either the original or the copy.

Mr. Bates—You presented the original here yesterday.

Mr. Whipple—You are mistaken. You are away behind the times. You apparently do not know what you are talking about.

Mr. Bates—I do know what I am talking about.

The Master—There were a number of papers submitted here yesterday, a large number.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but this is not among the number. This is a special report of the difference in these two proposals at the time that the proposal of the Canadian was accepted—a report that this man made to his superiors on the basis on which they acted, and neither the original nor the copy can be found.

Mr. Bates—And the witness has stated that it was among the papers that he turned over to the manager's office within a few days.

Mr. Whipple—Again you are mistaken, because he testified specifically that it was not among them.

Mr. Bates—I beg your pardon. I will leave it to Your Honor. I understood him to so state.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if you will read back, you will find that you understood exactly the contrary of what the witness testified to.

Mr. Bates—Well, will you ask him that question again?

Mr. Whipple—No, because he has already made his answer.

The Witness—May I assist you, sir?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I don't know about your assistance, sir, because I have been trying to get it.

Mr. Bates—He is offering it now.

The Master—If there is any misapprehension on the point of whether this special report was among the papers, you had better clear that up.

Q. Is there any misapprehension? A. I think there may be.

Mr. Whipple—Now, will you turn back and read his answer? And then if you want to correct an answer which you made, you will be privileged to do it.

The Witness—Thank you.

[The reporter reads as follows: "Q. Didn't you make a special report on it? A. I did."

"Q. Did you keep a copy of it? A. I have kept copies of all reports that were made."

"Q. Have you the copy? A. I have not."

"Q. Where is it? A. I do not know. I turned all papers over to the manager's office."

"Q. When? A. Within the last few days."

"Q. Yes. Did you notice that special report there? A. I noticed a reference—yes, no, I beg your pardon, not a special report."

"Q. Well, I asked you if you didn't make a special report, and you said you thought you did. A. Yes."

"Q. Or at least you said you did. Did you notice that special report there when you turned the papers over to the manager's office? A. I did not."

Mr. Whipple—That is it.

Mr. Bates—But he said he turned over all papers. The presumption—

The Master—Yes, I know it, but, coming to this particular paper, he said that he did not notice it among the papers turned over.

Mr. Bates—I think that it is a fair inference that it was among them if it was turned over, unless he said it was not.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; you want to supply your inference for the sworn testimony here, but we prefer sworn testimony.

The Master—Now, the witness told us that he thinks there may be some misapprehension.

Q. Now, what misapprehension do you think there is about your answer? A. You didn't ask me what the special report contained.

Q. I asked you if you made a special report upon the differences between the Canadian proposal and the International. A. I didn't understand your question to be that.

Q. Well, now, did you make a special report as to that? A. I don't think I did.

Mr. Whipple—Now, will you turn back again for this witness to the moment after I had handed him the January report, which he said contained it, which he had testified contained it, and then found that it did not, and asked him about a special report?

The Master—I certainly understood him to say that he made a special report.

Mr. Whipple—On that subject.

The Master—The examination from that point was intended to find out where that special report was, to identify it in some way.

Mr. Whipple—That is a special report on the subject that he said, and said wrongly, was in the January—

The Witness—I still think it is in one of the general reports.

Q. One of the January reports? A. One of the monthly reports.

Q. What did you mean when I asked you if you didn't make a special report on that subject, and you said you did? A. Well, I made a special report about newspaper several times during the year, and I recall, in reading my February report of 1918, the statement that a special report has already been made.

Q. Let us take your February report; I think you had better not testify without having the reports before you, as to their contents. You know what kind of a report I am talking about, don't you, now—a report comparing the advantages or disadvantages of these two contracts or proposals? A. I do.

Q. Please keep that in mind; don't wander off and tell us a little later that you thought I meant something else. Take your February report and see what you have referred to in that—see whether it is there, and read what you say. A. May I read the first sentence here?

Q. Yes. A. "As recently stated in a special report, we have used but little of the Canadian paper since deliveries began in the middle of January."

Q. So you made a special report as to the Canadian paper between the January and February reports? A. It is very evident.

Q. Yes, that is right. A. Yes.

Q. That was what you had in mind when you made a special report of the facts which you did not find contained in your January report? Is that correct? A. Not exactly, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, now, will you tell us what the figure was which you reported to Mr. Watts when you made your special report upon the differences? A. As stated before, I think that is contained in one of the monthly reports.

Q. I have heard your statements; now I am asking you another question. A. Yes, I am proceeding to answer.

Q. Now, will you state the figure, in round numbers, that you gave to Mr. Watts as the figure showing the advantage—financial advantage—of the Canadian contract? A. About \$18,000.

Q. Didn't you state \$41,000? A. I did not.

Q. Did you have a talk with Mr. Watts about this last night? A. I did.

Q. What did you tell him about your statement of the advantages as you had figured them, on the subject of their being \$41,000 or not? A. What did I tell him, is your question?

Q. Didn't you understand my question? A. Well, I just wanted to be very sure of it, Mr. Whipple.

Q. All right. You are very sure—that is it. What did you tell him as to the figure which you remembered giving him as the financial advantage of the Canadian proposal? A. I told him the advantage was—

Q. Last night? A. Yes, last night.

Q. He asked you what the figure was, did he not? A. Yes.

Q. Which you gave to him at the time, as showing the financial advantage of the Canadian? A. Yes, and I had a paper in my hand.

Q. No, pardon me. What did you answer? A. I said it must have been like this.

Q. It must have been like this, you said? A. Yes, I had a paper in my hand with the figures on it.

Q. Was there any mention of the sum of \$41,000 last night? A. There was.

Q. What? Who mentioned it? A. Mr. Watts mentioned it.

Q. What did you say when he mentioned that figure? A. I said, "I don't know where you got it, Mr. Watts."

Q. Is that what you said? A. That is what I said.

Q. What did he say then? A. Well, he said, "I must have gotten it from somewhere, I didn't get it out of the air."

Q. Yes. What did you say to that? A. I said, "I don't know where you got it."

Q. And that was truthful? A. That was true.

Q. That is, that you didn't know? A. Absolutely true.

Q. Now, was it of any advantage at that time to have a contract whereby if the Federal Trade Commission price during the year went below the contract price that the purchaser could have advantage of it? A. That would be an advantage.

Q. A very distinct advantage, would it not? A. Of course.

Q. How much? A. Depending on how low the price went.

Q. Well, I mean, judging it as you stood at that time, wasn't it a distinct advantage? In other words, wasn't it anticipated that the Federal Trade Commission price would go largely in excess of the contract prices that were then offered, but that it might go considerably below it? Wasn't that the general feeling, and wasn't it your feeling? A. No; my feeling was that the Federal Trade Commission prices would be higher rather than lower.

Q. That is just what I said, that they would be higher than the contract price. A. I thought you said lower.

Q. No. The general feeling was that they would probably be higher, but that they might be lower than the contract price? A. The general feeling was that they might be higher.

Q. Yes; and there was also a feeling that it was possible that they might be lower? A. Well, that is a contradictory feeling, Mr. Whipple, is it not?

Q. Yes, very likely; a general feeling that the probabilities were that they would be higher, but there was quite a possibility that they would be lower? A. A speculative possibility.

Q. Now, will you refer to the trade commission contract, paragraph 2-A? A. I have it.

Q. It reads as follows, does it not? "From Jan. 1, 1918, until April 1, 1918, for such news print paper in rolls, \$3 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. at the mill in carload lots, and \$3.25 per hundred pounds f. o. b. at the mill in less than carload lots, and for such news print paper in sheets \$3.50 per hundred pounds f. o. b. at the mill in carload lots, and \$3.75 per hundred pounds f. o. b. at the mill in less than carload lots."

A. The other would be of no consequence, Mr. Whipple, if I may interrupt you.

Q. Yes. There was an indication that prices would vary under the Federal Trade Commission? A. Yes.

Q. But you have said that you anticipated, and most anticipated, that the prices would go higher than the contract that was entered into with the Canadian? A. Yes.

Q. So that that contract you regarded as a very favorable contract? A. I did.

Q. That is, you thought prices were going higher? A. I did.

Q. And distinctly advantageous as compared with the offer which was made by the International? A. I did consider it so.

Q. And you knew that the International would not vary that contract at all so as to protect you in case the Federal Trade Commission price went lower than that fixed in the contract, did you not? A. I had no intimation that they would.

Q. Had you asked them whether they would protect you in case the Federal Trade Commission went off? A. I couldn't answer that, I don't recollect.

Q. Well, you had had no intimation that they would do it? A. I don't recollect that I did ask them.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple, will you let me look at that contract? (Examining document.)

Q. Now, will you let me take that paper which was marked as an exhibit, if you have it, or did I receive it back? A. You had it back, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Referring to Exhibit 729, Special Report, news print contract, Nov. 18, 1918, did anyone ask you to make this special report? A. Mr. Watts asked me to make that.

Q. Did you confer with anyone before you made it? A. I conferred with him when he asked me to make it.

Q. Anyone else? A. I think Mr. Rowlands was in his office at that time or during one of the conversations.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Rowlands about it? A. I think I told Mr. Rowlands that I had been requested by Mr. Watts to make a report.

Q. What was the particular occasion for it just at this time? A. Because we were getting near the end of our contract year.

Q. And it was with reference to making a new contract, was it not? A. Exactly.

Q. By the way, your new contract was made with the Canadian Export, was it not? A. Yes. For this year, you mean?

Q. I beg pardon? A. After that? You mean for this year, for the current year?

Q. Yes. A. Yes.

Q. After this report? A. Yes, it was.

Q. You didn't favor it, did you? A. I didn't favor it at the time I made that report but I did favor it when it was entered into.

Q. When did you favor it? A. When the Canadian Export Paper Company presented their final proposition for 1919 requirements, a long in December of 1918.

Q. Was that more favorable than the International? A. It was.

Q. Did you make a computation as to how much more favorable? A. I did.

Q. How much was that? A. About \$13,000 to \$20,000, as I recall it.

Q. More favorable? A. Favorable for the Canadian.

Q. Than the International? A. Yes.

Q. I show you here this paper, and ask you if it is not your report for the

month of December, 1918. A. That is the report under the heading "Paper."

Q. Now, under the heading "Paper," I ask you to observe what is marked there. Will you read it? A. (Reading.)

"The International Paper Company's proposal was presented for \$4 cwt., f. o. b. Wilder, Vermont, and adding the freight differential of \$2.40 a ton to the Canadian company's price, it still leaves a difference in their favor of \$3.60 a ton. Although both companies' contracts provides for adjustment of price after three months, this difference may be reasonably figured for the whole year and will mean a total saving of \$25,200 perhaps for news print."

Q. That is enough, unless you need to read the other to indicate a possible reconciliation between your oral testimony just now and that statement in writing last December.

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to whether this is material. I have allowed my brother to go thus far, but this is in regard to a subsequent contract, made for a subsequent year, and has nothing to do with the matter which was testified to.

Mr. Whipple—On the contrary, it is a matter that resulted from Mr. Rowlands' introduction of this matter.

Mr. Bates—Made at a time when prices had changed and everything else.

Mr. Whipple—And in which he participated again.

Mr. Bates—Well, if you are going to reason that all contracts that were ever afterwards made with the Canadian Company were made because Mr. Rowlands had a friend in the company or had made the first contract, why, then possibly it might be admissible.

Mr. Whipple—It looks like it.

The Master—I have understood that the statement, conversely by the statement made in the trustees' evidence, and controverted by the directors, related to one contract only, made in 1917. We looked that up, didn't we, the other day?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, I so understand it.

The Master—Then why should we go beyond that?

Mr. Whipple—Because, if Your Honor please, that being controverted, if the witness is mistaken about one he is more likely to be mistaken about the other.

Mr. Bates—But you have not shown any mistake about either.

Mr. Whipple—But the object of cross-examination is to show that the witness is not reliable in his statements, and here, on the same subject matter, the witness' oral statement is contradicted by his own figures, and that, we hope Your Honor will feel, would shake somewhat your confidence in his accuracy. It seems to me legitimate cross-examination.

The Master—It seems to me we ought to be careful and not take up too much time on this particular point. It will be very easy to spend hours in investigating everything relating to these paper contracts, but when we have got it all done it only comes to this: Is \$7000 or \$18,000, or \$41,000, the best estimate of the amount saved by the contract made by Mr. Rowlands? Am I right?

Mr. Bates—That is right, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—I quite agree, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Is it worth while? Won't it be very easy to spend a wholly disproportionate amount of time in the elucidation of that question?

Mr. Whipple—I think it would be very easy, if Your Honor please, but I don't think that I shall do it.

The Master—I think I shall exclude the question about the other contract.

Mr. Whipple—But Your Honor will not exclude what he has already testified to?

The Master—Oh, no; I won't strike anything out.

Mr. Whipple—That is all I desire; that is, testimony that he was inaccurate about the second contract.

Mr. Bates—I submit that that statement is not proper, there has been no such showing.

The Master—In the first place, we should have to consider, shouldn't we, whether we were talking about the contract as it was made, before anything was under it, or the contract as it ultimately worked out, affected by a whole lot of circumstances that came in subsequently?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor; but what I was asking this witness about—let me make it clear—was an estimate which he made, on which his superiors could rely, in 1918, as to the advantages of one particular form of contract. He said that his figuring showed an advantage or estimated advantage of about, I think, \$17,000; his written statement to his superiors gives it as \$25,000. That is in evidence.

Mr. Bates—That is not in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—I think it is.

Mr. Bates—No; that is this subsequent contract.

The Master—Well, the paper is in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

The Master—The paper itself is in evidence, is it not?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor; I asked him to read it, and he did read it as his own statement.

The Master—Well, then it is in the record.

Mr. Whipple—It is in the record, and I was merely saying that I did not wish to pursue the question further than that, unless it seemed fair to let this witness reconcile those two contradictory statements, one of them oral and under oath, and the other in writing to his superior. But if the Governor does not want his witness to attempt to reconcile them I am content to leave him just where he is.

Mr. Bates—I am perfectly content.

Mr. Whipple—Well, it takes mighty little to content you.

Mr. Bates—You are the one who was not content, and going on to ask something else which you have now been precluded from doing.

Mr. Whipple—I was trying to be fair to the witness and allow him to make

an explanation, but you apparently do not want him to.

Mr. Bates—It is unnecessary.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps you are right about it.

Mr. Bates—It is unnecessary.

The Master—Please go on now with the examination.

Q. Mr. Cudworth, in putting down the criticisms of the fulfillment of this contract you put down these items: "Delayed shipments, wrong color, wrong kind of chucks." Now, those are things that are not unique in this kind of contract, are they? I mean, those are things that you must expect in the fulfillment of a commercial contract for a large amount of paper in war times? A. Only to a limited extent.

Q. Yes, to a limited extent. You don't say anything here as to the extent to which there were delayed shipments, the wrong color, or the wrong kind of chucks, do you? A. I certainly do.

Q. Where? A. May I read the second paragraph of this report?

Q. Yes.

A. "From Jan. 21, 1918, when we first wired the Canadian Company, 'No cars arrived' there has been a continuous flow of correspondence, telegrams, long distance telephones, and three times we have been to Montreal at their mill and have had their superintendent here twice for specific reasons."

That would be my explanation of the—

Q. That doesn't say how long the delays were. It doesn't say how much of the paper was imperfect. Let me put it in this way. Didn't you put in a claim against the Canadian Company asking to have an allowance for

two parties had been practically the same—a saving of \$17,000? A. About that.

Q. And if a man thought it were better judgment, instead of making a contract for a year, to rely upon what the United States Government, through its Federal Trade Commission, would do, as between that alternative and the contract for \$3.10, the economy would be \$42,900—that is true, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And therefore as between the business judgment which might have rested upon the fairness and impartiality of prices fixed by the Federal Trade Commission and the one you did select, the economy would be \$42,900—as between those two instances of the exercise of business judgment. That is true, isn't it? A. That would be correct.

Mr. Whipple—That is all.

Mr. Bates—No questions.

Mr. Whipple—I want to offer this paper, if Your Honor please, which shows the computations which were only referred to—

Mr. Bates—Well, then, we will put in the contract.

Mr. Whipple—All right. Put in anything that you want to that the Court thinks will not be too expensive to print.

The Master—If there is no objection, both papers may go in.

Mr. Bates—I offer the contract.

Mr. Whipple—Do you want to have the contract printed?

Mr. Bates—No, I don't want to have it printed. I want it just for His Honor's inspection.

Mr. Whipple—That is all right.

Mr. Bates—It has slipped out of sight for a moment. We will put it in after the recess, Your Honor.

Mr. Strawn—You have it yourself, Governor, right in front of you. You had it a moment ago. We have not had it since.

Mr. Bates—This is the paper that Mr. Whipple offers.

[The paper presented is marked Exhibit 730, R. H. J., and the following is a copy thereof:]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

PRICES

1918

Jan., Feb., March, 1125 tons @ \$67,500.00

Apr., 1125 tons @ \$70,000.00

May, June, 750 tons @ \$72,500.00

July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., 2500 tons @ \$75,000.00

Dec., 2500 tons @ \$75,000.00

Freight: 4500 tons @ \$2.40

2250 tons @ \$2.40 additional

3217,100.00

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ple will have it here if we need it. Mr. Neal, will you take the stand, please?

James A. Neal, Sworn

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Your full name, Mr. Neal? A. James A. Neal.

Q. And you are one of the defendant directors in this case? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been connected with or interested in the Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. Neal? A. I was connected with it in 1886, and became interested at once.

Q. And now will you state what your experience has been since that time? I refer to your work and positions that you have held, and things of that nature. A. In 1888, the 1st of January, I left my position and went into Christian Science practice. I practiced in the west for about five years, and then came to Boston to work in the publishing house.

Q. You came to Boston to work in the publishing house? A. Yes.

Q. And at whose request did you come to Boston to work in the publishing house? A. The request first came from Mr. Armstrong, who was at that time elected to be the publisher, and I declined to come. Then he—

Q. I am not sure whether he wrote or wired me that the call was Mrs. Eddy's, and it was not the call of the committee alone. I wired him that I would be in Boston ready for service in 10 days.

Q. And you came, did you? A. I came.

Q. Now, how long did you stay in the publishing house, and in what capacity, at that time, what was your work? A. I went in there to keep the books and do general office work on the first day of January, 1893, and early in March I wrote Mrs. Eddy asking if I might see her. I went up to Concord to see her, and told her I wanted to go back west to my practice. After some talk about that she indicated that she would rather have me stay in Boston if I felt that I could, and I told her that I would stay, and she then arranged for me to have half time off from the office for practice. I stayed in the office as bookkeeper and general helper about the office for some two or three years, I should think, I am not quite sure about that, I think perhaps about three years; and then I was released from that to give my full time to practice. Shortly after that—I don't know as it was shortly after—let me see, now, and try to get my dates. I was appointed—I don't know whether it was by Mrs. Eddy or by the committee—I was appointed on the Publication Committee.

Q. Just a moment, Mr. Neal. Did you ever become a First Member of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. And when? A. 1897 or 1896; I think 1897. My name was listed in the sixth edition, I believe it was, of the Manual.

Q. And you have referred to becoming a member of the Publication Committee? A. Yes. That was in 1897, early in the year.

Mr. Bates—Will you give me the letter of Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Neal, Volume 28, Letters and Miscellany, No. 3525?

[The volume of Letters and Miscellany is produced.]

Q. Referring to Document No. 3525, do you recognize that signature? A. I do.

Q. And whose signature, is it? A. Mary Baker Eddy's.

Q. And is that a letter that was sent to you? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bates—Do counsel care to see this letter? It is merely in regard to the appointment on the Publication Committee.

Mr. Thompson—Let me take a look, will you, please, as a matter of form? (Examining letter.)

Mr. Bates—We offer as an exhibit Document No. 3525, in Volume 28 of Letters and Miscellany, by Mrs. Eddy, a letter dated Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, March 1, 1897. (Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Neal, March 1, 1897, is marked Exhibit 732, and is read by Mr. Bates, as follows:)

[Exhibit 732]

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H., Mar. 1, 1897

"My dear Student,

"Yours did not surprise me for I know your dear heart's willingness to do His will. I was indeed surprised to have to call you to that department of work. But felt the demand to say 'suffer it to be so now.' You may be long be set free again if you are hindered in your healing by this membership occupying your time. My hope was that it would not require much of your time or attention, and you as a smart business young man could be as smart to see things that others might not see.

"With love,

"Your teacher

"(Sgd) MARY BAKER EDDY."

Q. To what did that letter refer, Mr. Neal? A. That referred to my appointment on the Publication Committee.

Q. And what was the Publication Committee at that time? A. The Publication Committee's duties were the same as the trustees' duties since that time.

Mr. Thompson—What is that? I didn't hear that, Mr. Neal.

The Witness—The trustees were the trustees of the Publishing Society and had the affairs of the Publishing Society to conduct. That was before the society was incorporated.

Q. Let me see if I understand you. The Publication Committee had charge of the publications at that time? A. Yes, all except with Mrs. Eddy's own works.

Q. And were doing a work similar to what was later on done by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a member of The Christian Science Publishing Society when it was incorporated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long did that corporation continue? A. About from April, 1897, until January, I think, 1898—a little less than a year—nine months.

The Master—What time in 1898?

The Witness—About nine months.

Mr. Thompson—January?

Mr. Bates—January, 1898.

Q. And was that succeeded by the trust as created by Mrs. Eddy under the Trust Deed? A. It was.

Q. Creating The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. And are you the Neal who is mentioned in that Trust Deed as one of the trustees? A. I am.

Q. And whether or not you were consulted in regard to that before the deed was executed by Mrs. Eddy? A. I was not.

Q. Did you hold a position as trustee under that deed? A. I did, for about a year—a little less than that, I think.

Q. And while you were a trustee did you have any conferences with Mrs. Eddy? A. I did.

Q. In regard to her purposes? A. I did.

Q. Can you fix the time of any special conference? A. I cannot fix it exactly as to dates. It was sometime, I think in August of 1898, that I had a conference with Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Was there any special incident that you fix that time by? A. Yes. It was her talking about Mr. Hatten as successor—proposed successor to Mr. Edward P. Bates, one of the trustees.

Q. Before we take up that conference let me ask you if you had during a series of years a large number of letters from Mrs. Eddy and many conferences with her? A. Well, I had about—I suppose about a hundred letters from Mrs. Eddy, and I had a great many conferences with her.

Q. Now, coming to this special conference which you say took place in August, 1898, the same year that the Trust Deed was executed—A. Yes.

Q. Will you state what Mrs. Eddy said to you at that time, so far as you can recall it?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment?

The Master—This is a private conference with Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Bates—This is a conference of a trustee with Mrs. Eddy in regard to his duties under the trust.

The Master—With a trustee. No one else present?

Mr. Bates—There was no one else present.

The Master—The course I have followed heretofore has been, I think, to admit the evidence subject to objection.

Mr. Whipple—I think not, where it has been subsequent to the execution of the deed; Your Honor has allowed evidence indicating or claimed to indicate a course of conduct, or something of that sort.

The Master—This differs from Mrs. Eddy's conference in October, which we heard about yesterday.

Mr. Whipple—1892, that was.

Mr. Bates—That was a subsequent one.

Mr. Whipple—That had nothing to do with this deed whatever, that was in regard to the directors.

The Master—One moment. That was a subsequent one, was it?

Mr. Bates—That was in 1905—that conference.

The Master—Yes, 1905—subsequent.

Mr. Bates—Yes.

The Master—So that there are objections to this admission which do not exist in regard to the other something which I have allowed the witness to testify.

Mr. Whipple—I thought generally you had not allowed them to testify under circumstances like this.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that I think you have admitted all evidence of this kind, with the exception of one which was very remote and took place in recent years, and was not in regard to official duties. This is a conference that took place between Mrs. Eddy and one of her original trustees only a few months after the execution of the deed, and it was in regard to his duties under the deed, when she was consulting him in regard to a successor. We have been accused of trying to change Mrs. Eddy's purpose. We introduce this as part of our evidence, much of which has been introduced, showing a line of conduct, and that it was consistent—not only consistent, but in obedience to—Mrs. Eddy's injunction.

Mr. Whipple—What we have understood to be authoritative as to Mrs. Eddy's purpose is in the deed.

The Master—If you will allow me a minute—

Mr. Whipple—Excuse me.

The Master—How does this compare with the conference regarding which Judge Hanna testified?

Mr. Bates—I think it is very similar.

The Master—About the same situation, isn't it?

Mr. Whipple—I should think so; I should think not dissimilar.

The Master—I admitted that subject to objection, ruling, however, that I would not receive the evidence for the purpose of supplementing or modifying the Trust Deed.

Mr. Whipple—Or in any way controlling it, I think Your Honor said.

The Master—I did not add that, but I don't know why it might not have been added. I think I shall take the same course in regard to this evidence.

Q. You may go on, Mr. Neal, and state what Mrs. Eddy said at that conference. A. She asked me about Mr. Hatten's experience prior to coming into Science, something about his experience after being a Christian Scientist, and I told her what I knew about him, and she said that she was glad that what I had said confirmed her conviction, her own thought. She then said that she was sorry about the change that was to be made in the trusteeship, and then she said, "I am sorry that I had to put the publishing business into a trust rather than giving it directly to my Church to handle, but I have been told by my attorney that that is the only thing that can be done, because of a law in Massachusetts which limits the holding by a church of property with an income in excess of"—a certain amount, I believe it was \$2000. She then said, "Dear, don't think that what I am saying about this is for any lack of confidence in my trustees, in you and

dear William McKenzie. It is not that. I am thinking of the future."

She then said, "We must have faith in God that He will work this out in His own way at the right time." In substance, that is what I remember of it, and then she came to something else.

Q. Did you retire as a trustee in October of that year? A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—I direct Your Honor's attention at this time to a letter from Mrs. Eddy, which apparently was put into the record before they had begun to mark them as exhibits. It is to be found on page 42 of the printed record. The stenographers need not take this down. It is a letter from Mrs. Eddy to the trustees, in the middle column, near the top, dated Oct. 13, 1898.

Mr. Whipple—Whom was that addressed to, Governor?

Mr. Bates—That was addressed to the Christian Science trustees.

Mr. Whipple—And the date of it? Mr. Bates—Oct. 13, 1898.

[The letter above referred to is read by Mr. Bates.]

Q. I show you document No. 2865 and ask you in whose handwriting it is? A. Eddy.

Q. And does it have her signature, also? A. It has.

Q. And do you recall that letter? A. I do.

Q. Is that a letter that Mrs. Eddy sent you? A. Yes.

Q. And that you received? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think that is my error, Mr. Neal. I asked you whether or not that letter was sent to you? A. No, it was sent to Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Thompson—Will you speak a little louder, please?

The Witness—Pardon me?

Mr. Thompson—Will you please speak a little louder? What did you say?

The Witness—I said that letter was sent to Mr. Joseph Armstrong.

Q. It is a letter that you have seen before? A. I have.

Mr. Bates—Do you wish to see this, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Perhaps you can read it quicker from a copy (passing a paper to Mr. Thompson).

Mr. Thompson—If that is a copy.

Mr. Bates—You can verify it as I read it, if you wish to.

Mr. Thompson—Do you want to look at that, Mr. Whipple (handing the paper to Mr. Whipple)? It is said to be a copy.

Mr. Whipple—That seems to be practically a duplicate of one you have already offered.

Mr. Bates—Well, it is written to another party.

I offer Document No. 2865, Vol. 23 of Miscellany. This letter bears at the top, not apparently in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, a statement partly stamped and partly in writing, "Written to Joseph Armstrong."

Q. Who was Joseph Armstrong?

A. He was the publisher of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H., Oct. 13, 1898.

"My beloved Student

"I feel and discern the need of Mr. Neal giving his whole attention to healing the sick. No man can serve in C. S. two masters and do his duty to both. Mr. Neal consents to this change and he thinks it will not interfere with Mr. Joseph Clarke's work for the Pub. Soc. to have him take his (Neal's) place on the Board of Trustees. Have you any objection?

"I have named Mr. Clark to the Board and called for Mr. Neal's discharge on the grounds that he is needed to devote himself to healing. It is not right that he should lose sight of his spiritual power by so much material thought. Hence my duty and his in the case.

"With love mother

"M B EDDY

"N. B. God is evidently numbering the people

"—MOTHER"

[Document No. 2865, Vol. 23 of Miscellany, of which the foregoing is a copy, is Exhibit 733, R. M.]

Mr. Bates—From the record book entitled Directors' Minutes of Sept. 3, 1892, to Dec. 30, 1903, inclusive, I offer from page 68, under date of Oct. 22, 1898, the following:

"At a meeting of the full board held today it was unanimously voted:

"That Mr. James A. Neal be granted an honorable discharge

simply wish to show that he was con- sidered to be a sick man.

Mr. Thompson—No matter what the reason was. That does not make any difference. He was there, and he did not participate in that meeting officially as a director. He could not have done so if he was not there. That has been held in several cases in this State, that a man cannot act under a public charitable trust—

Mr. Bates—We are not claiming that he did.

Mr. Thompson—Then it is immate- rial.

The Master—I think that, as a part of the facts relating to that meeting, it may be desirable to have it.

Q. You may state why you were not present at the meeting of March 17, Mr. Neal. A. I had a bad cold, the grippe, as it is commonly called.

The Master—Of course his bad cold would make no difference if your position is sound.

Mr. Thompson—It would seem as if it ought to make no difference to him, either!

Q. I will ask you this question, Mr. Neal, and you need not answer it until Mr. Thompson has had a chance to object if he wishes to do so: Were you informed of the contemplated action with regard to Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—I pray Your Honor's judgment. The same question, I suppose, will be asked about Mr. Dittmore, and so I am going to object the first time that that point raises its head. It does not make any difference whether he was informed or not. If he attended that meeting he acted as a director; if he did not, it does not make any difference. He could not act as a director over the telephone, or by conference in Mr. Dickey's private apartment.

The Master—Do we not want to know just what he did, and under what circumstances he undertook to do it?

Mr. Thompson—It does not seem to me that it is material. It seems to me that it might be prejudicial.

The Master—I cannot see that it is prejudicial. I think that we want all the facts attending that meeting, so far as we can get them.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. It is not very material.

Mr. Bates—Will you read the question, please?

[The question is read as follows: "Q. I will ask you this question, Mr. Neal, and you need not answer it until Mr. Thompson has had a chance to object if he wishes to do so: Were you informed of the contemplated action with regard to Mr. Rowlands?"]

The Master—Admitted, subject to Mr. Thompson's objection.

Mr. Thompson—I might ask to have my objection apply more particularly to Mr. Dittmore, because I presume that it is going to be asked here, the same question, in regard to him.

Mr. Bates—Then you withdraw your objection as to Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—I withdraw my objection as to Mr. Rowlands.

The Master—Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Bates asked in regard to Mr. Rowlands. I thought it was Dittmore, that is all.

The Master—All right. You may answer.

Q. Were you informed as to the contemplated action by the directors in regard to Mr. Rowlands' dismissal? A. I was.

Q. And did you signify to your fellow directors your approval of that action?

Mr. Whipple—That I must object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—What do you mean by that?

Q. Did you assent to the passage of the resolution dismissing Mr. Rowlands?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

A. I did.

Mr. Bates—Just a minute.

The Master—Ask him just what he did about it. Ask him a question that does not call on him to draw an inference.

Q. State, Mr. Neal, what you did in regard to that matter.

Mr. Thompson—No, what was said, if you are going into it. Why don't you ask him what was said, and who said it?

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that the fact—

The Master—State what you did regarding that matter. Now, subject to your objection, gentlemen, I am going to allow him to answer that.

The Witness—I asked these gentlemen if there was no way to have matters adjusted and straightened out before thinking of such an action.

The Master—He has not said whom he asked.

Q. Who were the gentlemen that you refer to? A. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Merritt.

Q. Yes. Go on. A. They seemed to think that they had gone as far as they could in an attempt—

Mr. Thompson—No, no. What did they say, please?

The Witness—Pardon?

Mr. Thompson—What did they say?

The Witness—I don't know that I

boards, and that ought to be suf- ficiently identified for you.

The Master—Go on. Get through. The Witness—He told me some of the things that had been said by Mr. Rowlands in the meetings, and by Mr. Eustace, and I presume by Mr. Ogden.

Q. Have you stated all that you remember, Mr. Neal?

The Master—As to the substance of what was said.

A. In substance, the trustees were—

The Master—Please remember now that we are exhausting your recollection as to the substance of what was said at that time. Confine yourself to that. You say you cannot recall the exact words. Now, the substance of what was said, and by whom it was said. Have you now stated all that you can remember?

The Witness—I believe I have. The meeting was a brief one, and I was laboring with the condition of cold that I had contracted on the way from the south.

The Master—But you have given us now the extent of your recollection regarding the subject of what was said?

The Witness—I should think so.

The Master—That, perhaps, will be a good place to stop.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—We will stop until 2 o'clock.

[Recess until 2 o'clock p. m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Neal, the conversation that you have been testifying to took place when? A. Saturday evening—I think it was in the evening—of March 15.

Q. And whether or not at that conference there were called to your attention the resolutions that were subsequently adopted in regard to Mr. Rowlands' dismissal and Mr. Dittmore's?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment now. His Honor asked particularly if he had stated all the conversations that occurred; he said he had, then we adjourned.

Mr. Bates—This is not the conversation.

Mr. Whipple—Is this something you forgot?

Mr. Bates—That is not the conversation.

Mr. Whipple—I should doubt if a thing like that could be called to his attention without a conversation.

The Master—After the witness has concluded his recollection of the substance of what was said in a conversation may not counsel then remind him and ask him if something was not said about this or that?

Mr. Whipple—Precisely. If that is the ground of it, but it was not put in that way. If this is something that Governor Bates is reminding the witness of, and that he did not remember, he is within his rights.

The Master—We should naturally take it in that way if nothing was said. You may ask him.

The Witness—This was not the conversation about which I have been testifying.

Q. No. Will you just answer the question as to whether or not at that time these resolutions were brought to your attention? A. They were.

Q. And in what way?

The Master—Now he has confused me a little. He says the conversation about which he has been testifying was on Saturday evening, March 15.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—Then you asked him whether at that conversation anything was said about resolutions.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Then he said something about that not being the same conversation.

Mr. Bates—I beg Your Honor's pardon; I did not so understand him.

The Witness—I think that Mr. Whipple confused the former conversation with the one that we were on when we adjourned.

Q. Well, the conversation you were testifying to when we adjourned occurred on Saturday evening.

Q. And was that the time when these resolutions were brought to your attention? A. Yes, sir.

The Master—I thought it might be better not to have any confusion there.

Q. What was said in regard to them, if you recall anything?

A. Well, I don't seem to be able to recall what was said.

Q. Were they read to you or handed to you? A. Read to me.

Q. And both of the resolutions were read to you? A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—What do you mean by "both"?

Q. The Dittmore resolution and the Rowlands resolution? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember anything else that took place at that conference?

A. No, I think not.

gand to the resolution? A. I said that I would stand with the board, and that whatever—

Mr. Thompson—A little louder, please, Mr. Neal.

A. I said that I would stand with the board in whatever was done finally.

Q. Now, was there any further talk at any subsequent conference? A. No, sir; that was the last.

Q. And whether or not you heard from the board in any way on the 17th of March? A. I heard from them by telephone.

Q. Do you recall who telephoned you? A. I think Mr. Merritt did the talking for the board.

Q. And what was said?

Mr. Thompson—Now, if this is offered as any evidence that Mr. Neal officially, as a director, voted to dismiss Mr. Dittmore, I object to it, because no director can act in this manner.

Mr. Bates—We don't claim he did.

Mr. Thompson—What do you offer it for, then?

Mr. Bates—We do not claim that the conversations were important. We do claim that the fact that Mr. Neal assented was important, and that we had the right to put it in. It was you who insisted on the conversations and so we have allowed them to go in.

The Master—Let us now get the circumstances of his assent and we will then be in a very much better position to judge how far, if at all, it may be important. Mr. Thompson has stated his position fully regarding the matter. You need not state it again, I think; we understand it. Go on.

Q. Well, you may state what was said over the telephone.

Mr. Bates—I understand that is Your Honor's ruling?

The Master—Yes.

A. Mr. Merritt said that they were going to adopt the resolution, and wanted to know if I would acquiesce in their action. I said I would.

Q. And what did you reply? A. I said I would.

Q. Was there anything else said over the telephone? A. I am not sure whether it was just then or later, that they asked if I would vote for Mrs. Knott. It was later, I know now.

Q. That is, later in the same day?

A. Later in the same day.

Q. And this was over the telephone also? A. This was over the telephone.

Mr. Thompson—I don't need to keep objecting.

The Master—Oh, no; I think not. I understand your objection is maintained to all this.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Q. Who was it that telephoned you the second time? A. Mr. Merritt.

Q. Mr. Merritt?

Q. And what was said then? A. He asked if I would vote for Mrs. Knott.

I said yes. Then he asked if I would vote with them on that, and said, "We will take your vote over the phone," and "What is your vote?"

I said, "Aye." That was the voting for her.

Q. Was Mr. Merritt secretary of the board at that time? A. Let's see. Mr. Merritt would be—in March—yes, sir.

Q. There has been a reference in your testimony to Mr. Joseph Armstrong. Is Mr. Joseph Armstrong now living? A. Armstrong died in 1907.

Q. Was he at the time of his passing on a director of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—That is all.

The Master—I understand the directors have concluded.

Cross-Examination.

On Behalf of the Trustees.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) I am not going to ask you to read all of these. (Referring to a large volume.) A. Thank you.

Q. Just look through one or two of them. Referring, Mr. Neal, to the meeting of May 27, 1918, in relation to which I understand you have some memoranda which you have used in testifying—A. Yes.

Q. You have those with you still, haven't you? A. I suppose the Governor has.

Q. Well, suppose the Governor hands them to you.

Mr. Bates—This was the memoranda, I think, that you wanted. (Producing document.)

A. That is 1918—is that it?

Q. Yes. Now, I would like to call your attention to the official record of that meeting, Monday, May 27, 1918, in the minutes which are certified to by you as secretary. May I trouble you to read what you wrote in your official notes as to what happened on that day? A. May 27, 1918.

Q. What you wrote on that day on the subject with regard to which you have testified from private memoranda. Would you be good enough to read it aloud so that His Honor may hear it and it may become a matter of record?

Mr. Thompson—Please read it so that we may hear it over here.

more, chairman, and James A. Neal, secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not? A. It is.

Q. Now, you will agree with me, will you not, that that official record does not show or indicate or suggest in the slightest degree that any agreement was reached as a result of the discussion, does it? A. It does not.

Q. Or that any understanding was reached? A. It does not.

Q. Or anything of the sort? It doesn't even hint at it? A. No.

Q. That is true, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, let us take the corresponding record, the official record, of the Board of Trustees, with reference to the same event. I read from a meeting of May 27, 1918, entitled, "Meeting with Directors." This is Exhibit 347:

"At 12 o'clock on Monday, May 27, 1918, the Board of Trustees met with the Christian Science Board of Directors as arranged at the request of the directors dated May 21, 1918, referring to 'Section E' of paragraph 7 of a memorandum considered jointly by the directors and trustees in February, 1916."

The words "Section E" to "February, 1916," are in quotations, you notice? A. Yes.

Q. (Reading.)

"The trustees wished to talk this subject over with the Board of Directors rather than to reply by letter, as they felt there should be a thorough understanding between the two boards relative to their relation to the work of the Christian Science movement."

"The trustees stated that there had never been any records in the trustees' files in regard to the memorandum referred to, and that in considering this memorandum it was the unanimous conclusion that there was nothing in this unrecorded memorandum which was not already in the By-Laws of The Mother Church and in the Deed of Trust, and that it would not be right to attempt to supplement this by recorded interpretation; that the Manual was provided by Mrs. Eddy as being sufficient, and that the provisions contained therein would continue to unfold through further demonstration."

"The trustees assured the directors of their most hearty cooperation and support, and of this was reiterated on the part of the directors. It was finally decided that the memorandum should be destroyed."

Now isn't that a substantially correct and accurate statement of the substance of the discussion and the conclusion reached at that meeting? A. I should think not. The destroying of the memorandum I have no recollection of except something that was said at a later meeting by Mr. Eustace to the effect that he destroyed it when he went over to the office—to their own office.

Q. Well, you see it states here, "It was finally decided that the memorandum should be destroyed." It doesn't say it was destroyed there. A. I don't remember anything about the destruction of the memorandum, but it was agreed that we would not make a record—

Q. Now, if you will pardon me, A. All right, sir.

Q. Is there anything else in the statement of this record which I have read to you that does not accord with your memory, so far as it goes? A. May I look at it, Mr. Whipple?

Q. Yes, I would be very glad to have you take it. A. Where did it begin?

Mr. Whipple—It began at the top of the page, and goes to there (indicating). It will perhaps help you to visualize it.

[The witness examines the record.]

A. I think that helps me a good deal in remembering.

Mr. Thompson—I did not quite hear that.

The Witness—I think that helps me to remember some of the conversation.

Q. Isn't that statement substantially in accord with your memory, as far as it attempts to narrate what was said and the conclusions reached, and, if not, I will ask you to point out in what respect it is incorrect. A. In speaking of the memorandum, Mr. Eustace said that to have that signed or made a part of our records would be in substance making a new by-law, and that does not seem to appear here.

Q. Well, you will notice, Mr. Neal, if I may offer the suggestion, that I did not ask you in regard to anything that it did not contain. I asked you whether, as far as it went or purported to go, it did not record substantially what was said and the conclusions reached. A. I think it does, with the exception of the statement, "It was finally decided that the memorandum should be destroyed."

Q. That you do not remember? A. I do not.

Q. But I do not understand that you would venture to say you had an affirmative memory that that was not said. A. I remember of that coming up at another meeting, and Mr. Eustace speaking about his destroying the memorandum in their office.

Q. But I am now asking whether you have an affirmative memory that that was not agreed or decided upon, namely, that the memorandum should be destroyed? You say you do not remember that it was. Is your memory such that you could say it was not so decided? A. No, I don't believe I could say that.

Q. So that perhaps a fair summary is that this statement is a fair statement of what was said and conclusions reached at that interview, so far as it goes, with the exception of the last paragraph which you have pointed out, and to which your memory inclines to its not being said, at least you don't remember, but admit it may have been said? A. The only thing Mr. Whipple, that makes me feel that it was not was the reference to it afterward and Mr. Eustace's statement of how he tore it to pieces and brought his hands up with a great jerk and explained how it was done.

Q. But still that was consistent with its having been decided that it should be destroyed? That is not inconsistent with the record that it was decided that it should be destroyed?

Q. That is signed by John V. Ditt-

It would be in effect a report that that had been done which it had been decided to do, and he showed you how he did it. A. I should think that being decided to be done would require the affirmative feeling of all the members.

Q. That is true, and that is what they record, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. It was finally decided that the memorandum should be destroyed. It might be by one person saying it by acquiescence or by a general understanding. But as to that you merely say that you do not so remember it? A. That is right.

Q. But it may have been so, I take it. Is that correct? A. My best belief is that that is not correct.

Q. Now, before you went on the witness stand had you talked with counsel in relation to a joint meeting between the trustees and the directors in February, 1916? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When? When first did any of the counsel who appear in the case talk with you on that subject, that is, the subject of what occurred at a joint meeting of the trustees and directors in February, 1916, in relation to a paper which we have called the Dittmore memorandum? A. Why, I should think a few weeks ago. I don't remember.

Q. Who first talked with you about it? A. Governor Bates, I believe.

Q. Where? A. At his office.

Q. Who was present? A. I don't know. I imagine that Mr. Dane may have been present.

Q. Anyone else? A. I don't remember that there was.

Q. Where? In effect, asked you to tell him all that you remembered about it? A. Yes.

Q. Who next spoke to you about it, of counsel? A. I think Governor Bates is the only one I talked with about it.

Q. Has he inquired of you about it again? A. Yes.

Q. When next did he talk with you about that? A. A few days ago.

Q. Well, how many? A. About a week.

Q. About a week ago? A. Yes.

Q. Where? In his office.

Q. Did he again ask you to tell your memory about that? A. I think he did, yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you what memory others had, or anybody else had, with regard to it? A. I think not.

Q. Have you read in the printed report or paper any statement of any other person with regard to that memory—any other persons or person? A. No, except in the newspapers. If there is anything came out in that—I don't know.

Q. That is right. Did you read that? I haven't read all of them.

Q. Did you a second time tell the Governor all you remembered about it? A. I presume I did.

Q. Or tell him that you had not been able to remember any more than you had told him the first time? A. I imagine that is about the size of it.

Q. And then when you were put on did you talk with him again, before you went onto the witness stand about that? A. I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. Did you talk with him about it this morning? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see in the paper yesterday that the Governor was uncertain as to whether he would put on another witness beyond the two that he mentioned—that is, Mr. Cudworth and Mr. Willis, whose statement was taken by word of the Governor? A. I did not see that.

Q. You did not see that? A. No.

Q. Then you didn't know it was uncertain as to whether the third witness, whom it developed, happened to be one of the directors, Mr. Neal, you did not know it was uncertain yesterday that you would be called? A. No, I did not know that.

Q. You were not here yesterday? A. No.

Q. When were you told that you were to be called as a witness today and be put on the witness stand? A. I think I was told last night—yesterday.

Q. By whom? A. Governor Bates.

Q. Did you go to see him. A. No. He came to the Church.

Q. Oh, he came to see you? A. At the Church.

Q. At the Church. Did he again talk with you about your memory of what happened in February of 19

Q. Have you ever had any talk with Mr. Dixon? A. I have talked with Mr. Dixon. I don't know as I have said to him about the two votes.

Q. I don't know, either, and that is why I am asking you. Don't you know whether you talked about that subject? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Do you remember of ever hearing anybody in the board say this, Mr. Dixon said, in substance, that Mr. Dittmore could be got rid of very easily, or words to that effect? A. No.

Q. The Master—Somebody saying that he board? A. Thompson—Some one saying in the board.

Q. The Master—Some director? A. Thompson—I mean some director.

Q. The Witness—Said that Mr. Dixon said: Yes; quoting Mr. Dixon as having said that if Mr. Dittmore could be got rid of this matter could be much more easily adjusted. A. I don't remember that.

Q. You don't remember that. Did you ever know that Mr. Eustace ever advised Mr. Dickey that it would be a good thing to get rid of Mr. Dittmore? A. No. I don't remember that.

Q. You never heard Mr. Dickey say that? A. No.

Q. By the way, there are annual meetings, aren't there, of the members of The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. From which everybody except a member is excluded? That is a fact, isn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, the persons who attend annual meetings are the beneficiaries of the trust, are they not? A. Yes.

Q. Bates—I pray Your Honor's attention.

Q. The Master—Well, isn't that a common law? A. Yes.

Q. Thompson—I think it is a common law of fact, pretty nearly.

Q. Master—I exclude that.

Q. Thompson—Very well.

Q. At that annual meeting the treasurer's reports are read, are they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever made any criticism of the way in which the treasurer's office is run? A. I think I have.

Q. Master—One minute. The way in which the treasurer's office—

Q. Thompson—Yes, sir. That is the direct charges in my bill.

Q. Master—What treasurer? A. Thompson—In my bill of Dittmore v. Dickey.

Q. Master—What treasurer? A. Thompson—The treasurer's of the Mother Church—Mr. Ripley.

Q. Master—Why should we go into that? A. Thompson—Your Honor said might cross-examine on Dittmore v. Dickey, that is all. It is one of the issues. If you say I should not, I will not. There is a charge in my bill at the affairs of the treasurer's office. I am not being properly handled, they say it, and here is a director who says himself that he has made a mistake. Now, I am asking him whether Mr. Dittmore did not criticize that is all.

Q. Master—I think that it is very far from anything—

Q. Thompson—It is very remote in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, but it is in point in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey. It has no bearing on the case of Eustace v. Dickey at all.

Q. Master—Isn't that within the scope of the ruling the other day, of excluding evidence about certain parts of the bill? A. Yes.

Q. Thompson—It comes pretty close to it.

Q. I think that I had better withdraw.

Q. Did you get, while you were on your vacation, from which you returned in February, as you say, any letters from any director about church affairs, how they were getting on? A. No, sir.

Q. Not one? A. No.

Q. Dane—He returned in March, and said February.

Q. From which you returned in February? A. Yes.

Q. Master—During the six weeks away? I suppose you mean? A. Yes.

Q. You were gone for about two weeks, on that vacation? A. Yes.

Q. Master—I think he gave the treasurer a letter.

Q. Thompson—Yes.

Q. Master—They were Feb. 1 and 15.

Q. Would he be about six weeks. A. Yes.

Q. Yes, a little more.

Q. Did you come home because you were asked to come home? A. Yes.

Q. Master—He tells us now that he never got letters from the directors during that period.

Q. You say that? A. I say that.

Q. Did you come home because you were telegraphed? A. Yes.

Q. Who telegraphed you? A. Mr. Bates.

Q. Have you that telegram? A. Yes.

Q. Haven't it with me.

Q. Where is it? A. I suppose it is in the office.

Q. When you get it some time before the hearing, if there is one? A. Yes.

Q. Where; if it is there I can see it.

Q. You recollect in July, 1917, when you and your fellow directors were buying real estate adjoining the Mother Church property? A. Yes.

Q. What date? A. July, 1917.

Q. In the purchase of property around the Mother Church, don't remember that—

Q. Perhaps I did not make it up. You favored at that time and that to your brother directors in buying—of course not as a Church, but that it would be a very fair speculation for them to buy property in the neighborhood of the Mother Church? A. No. I was opposed to that property as a speculation.

Q. Did you hold to that? A. To hold to, to keep? A. To hold to, we could, pay for it, or all right.

Q. So far as they had money to pay for it, it would be a good investment? A. For the purpose of getting up that part of the town, of the Mother Church property.

Q. The reason was because the expenditures of the Church in the Mother Church property.

in that vicinity to appreciate. Was that it? A. No, that was not my motive.

Q. You know that within two or three years the directors have bought from Mrs. Armstrong, the widow of Mr. Armstrong, of whom you testified, a large number of letters of Mrs. Eddy in her possession? A. The—

Q. Couldn't you answer that yes or no? A. I don't think they bought her letters.

Q. Well, did they get from her letters of Mrs. Eddy in her possession? A. Yes, they did.

Q. And how many such letters did they get from her? A. I don't remember; it was a large number.

Q. What was that? A. A large number.

Q. Six or seven hundred. A. Oh, no.

Q. Three or four hundred? A. I should say two hundred.

Q. Two hundred. Well, that doesn't make any difference. Did you see those letters? A. No, sir, I have never read them.

Q. What is that? A. I never read them.

Q. Do you know whether there were among them any letters to Mr. Armstrong? A. I suppose they were all to Mr. Armstrong.

Q. And, among the letters to Mr. Armstrong, were there any relating to yourself? A. The one that was read here today.

Q. Any others? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Are you sure? A. I don't know anything about any others.

Q. Have you talked to Mrs. Armstrong about this matter? A. Never.

Q. Did Mr. McLean ever tell you about a letter to Mr. Armstrong relating to you from Mrs. Eddy? A. Never.

The Master—It is difficult to see what that has to do with the present case.

Q. Mr. Thompson—It is, sir; but I think it would not be if Your Honor had the letter. However, we shall not get it through this witness.

Q. You were on a committee with Mr. Dittmore, weren't you, for a number of years, to look after the affairs of the Publishing Society? A. We were on a number of years; we were on some time.

Q. And during that time did you and Mr. Dittmore investigate some of the finances of the Publishing Society? A. We did.

Q. And did you investigate the question of the discharge of employees somewhat? A. I think we did.

Q. Yes. And did you investigate other details of the business management of the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Dittmore make any reports of those investigations? A. I don't remember.

Q. Did he make a report on the matter of periodicals? A. Yes.

Q. Did he collect an amount of evidence in those discharges of employees of the trustees, in the shape of letters and statements from people? A. I don't know about that.

Q. Did he at any time? A. I don't know.

Q. After you were on the committee? Don't you remember his presenting them at one time to the Board of Directors, reading a number of letters that he had obtained, and stating what they were—the discharges of various people? A. I believe he did.

Q. Yes. And did he also make certain criticisms to the directors of the financial standing and the losses sustained by The Monitor? A. He did.

Q. And present certain figures about circulation, tending to show how money could be saved? A. He did.

Q. And did he not from time to time suggest to his brother directors that among the charges that might well be made against the trustees, there ought to be included these practical matters of maladministration in a business sense of their trust? He said that, didn't he? A. Will you state that again, Mr. Thompson?

Q. I don't blame you for not getting that. Didn't he say, to you, when the question of the discharge of three trustees came up—didn't he always urge the discharge of three trustees; that was his idea, that they ought all three to go together? A. I don't know about what he said, but he did at the end, yes.

Q. And the other directors thought they had better go one at a time? A. That is so.

Q. Now when he was urging the discharge of all three, or any one of the trustees—I don't care whether it was all three or one—didn't he say that it would be a good thing not merely to have the discharge on the ground that they would not subordinate themselves to the directors sufficiently, but also on the charge that they had maladministered their trust, in a money sense, that is, they had not handled the trust right—in substance, I cannot give the exact words, but isn't that the substance of what he said? A. I think so.

Q. And isn't the fact that the other directors did not agree with him on that? A. No.

Q. Then can you explain to me why it is that in this elaborate statement of charges of Judge Smith against these trustees there is not one word about the mismanagement financially, or the discharge of employees, or any of these tangible, practical matters that Mr. Dittmore had worked up? A. That I don't know.

Q. You cannot explain that. Did you know when you voted for that resolution, expressed in those terms as it is there, that you were running the risk that if there was a lawsuit about it the directors would not be permitted, or anybody else permitted, to prove the tangible charges that Mr. Dittmore had got on financial irregularity; did you realize that when you voted for that thing?

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—I think I shall have to conclude that.

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Q. Now you are a member of the

trustees of the benevolent association, are you not? A. I am.

Q. Do you remember not long ago a new by-law was adopted by that association to the effect that a vacancy could be declared in that Board of Trustees by the directors of The Christian Science Church?

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Why should we consider that?

Mr. Thompson—Merely to show that it was a part of a general scheme in advance to drop the ax when the time came. Governor Bates has already gone on record here as saying that they had a perfect right to declare a vacancy on that board, but that they had better wait and have one row at a time.

Mr. Bates—Well, that is a new version, but we get new versions every day.

Mr. Thompson—I guess you will find that is the old story. Governor; nothing new about it. That is the way you have been doing business right along here for years. I should like to press the question and get a ruling on it.

The Master—I think I shall exclude it.

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Q. Where you on a committee with Mr. Merritt to go to the Publishing Society rooms and make inquiries about Mr. McCrackan? A. Yes.

Q. Did you do it? A. Yes.

Q. How many such visits did you make, roughly speaking? A. One.

Q. One. Did you go round among the employees of the society, and ask questions? A. We went to Mr. Watts.

Q. Anybody else? A. And we called in to the room that he assigned for us two other people, I believe.

Q. And they were both women, weren't they? A. No.

Q. Did you see any women that day? A. I saw one.

Q. One. You went there for the purpose of seeing if you could not get some evidence against Mr. McCrackan, didn't you? A. No.

Q. Did you get any? A. Yes.

Q. You had previously as a board of directors exonerated him, hadn't you, by vote, of certain charges made against him? A. We had, I think.

Q. And at the time you went down to the Publishing Society there were not any charges pending against him, were there, by any third person, and no complaint? A. I don't know about that.

Q. No. You know that there was no written complaint, or any other complaint, by any person, against Mr. McCrackan, at the time you went and made that investigation, don't you?

The Master—I understood him to say that he did not know of any such complaint.

Q. Can you remember any such thing? A. No.

Q. Now there are just four places in these records that I want to call to your attention. The first is April 2, of the trustees' records.

Mr. Bates—What year?

Mr. Thompson—The year 1918.

The Master—The trustees' records?

Mr. Thompson—The trustees' records, these are. That must be 1919—that is a mistake.

Q. Do you remember in April having learned from Mr. Dixon of General Street's having come into this case as Mr. Dittmore's counsel, chief counsel? A. I learned about his coming into it at some time, but I don't know at what time.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Dixon then, and say that you would like to see if something could not be done to get these two boards together? A. No, Mr. Dixon came to me.

Q. Well, did you say that to him? A. Yes, I guess I did.

Q. Did you see the trustees then? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Dixon see them, and come back and report to you? A. He did.

Q. Did he report that they declined to negotiate as long as Judge Smith had anything to do with it? A. They declined, but I do not remember that stipulation.

Q. See this:

"It was stipulated that Judge Smith must be eliminated from any conference, because of his failure to observe the agreement of counsel made at their conference Feb. 1, which failure was considered unethical."

Do you remember hearing about that? A. I don't remember that.

The Master—Your question was whether that was reported to him.

Q. Was that reported to you? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Did Mr. Dixon come again to your office along in May; did he go there at your request in May; did he telephone him to come over and see you? A. I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q. Did you tell him that you would like to meet the Board of Trustees privately, on your own behalf, if that could be arranged? A. I did.

Q. And did you meet them? A. No.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Rowlands at that time? A. I did.

Q. And did you try to see if this matter could be compromised? A. I tried to see if there was some point on which we could get together and see if we could make an agreement.

Q. And "getting together" means both sides yielding something, so as to make a settlement. A. Not necessarily.

Q. Did you go to see Mr. Rowlands to see if he would give up his contention and come around to yours? Is that what you went to see him for? That would be to see him, wouldn't it? A. I found it was useless.

Q. So you went there to see if you could not make a compromise, didn't you? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, on May 28 did you have another conference with Mr. Rowlands? A. The first was the 27th?

Q. Yes. A. Yes, we met the next day.

Q. The next day. And did you not then say to him, in substance, that you would try to get the directors to make any reasonable concessions? A. No, sir.

Q. What you said was: "Give up, Mr. Rowlands. Come round to our

view." Is that it? A. No, that was not it.

Q. All right. Then do you remember on June 8 having a letter turned over to you, addressed by the Board of Lecturers to the directors, asking for an explanation of the contract between the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will and this Publishing Society? A. I don't remember that letter.

Q. Is this a correct entry from the directors' records?

Mr. Neal, for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, to explain all the particulars as to the contract with the Publishing Society for publishing our Leader's works."

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to whether or not he can tell whether that is a correct entry of the directors' meeting.

Q. Did that ever occur; were you asked to make that explanation? A. I was.

Q. By the directors?

The Master—By the trustees?

Mr. Thompson—By the directors, this time.

Q. Did you make it? A. I did.

Q. Did you at that very time bring up this letter of Mr. Dittmore to the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will? A. No.

Q. Did you refer to it?

The Master—You had better identify that letter a little closer; there have been so many letters.

Mr. Thompson—Have you finished with that letter, Governor?

Mr. Bates—What letter do you refer to?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Dittmore's letter.

Mr. Bates—This letter?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. Do you object to that going in?

Mr. Bates—I object, Your Honor, on the ground of its—

The Master—Wait one minute. Your question is: The letter heretofore shown you.

Mr. Thompson—The letter heretofore shown, from Mr. Dittmore, of Jan. 15, 1919, to the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy.

The Master—Now, Governor Bates.

Mr. Bates—May I take the letter?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. (Handing letter to Mr. Bates.)

Mr. Bates—This is a letter dated Jan. 15—

The Master—Before you begin, what is the witness' answer to the question, or are you objecting to the question? I just want to see where I am.

Mr. Bates—I understood him to offer the letter, and he asked me if I objected, and I said I did.

The Master—Well, what was the question?

Mr. Thompson—My last question to him was whether at the time he was asked to report to his own board on this subject he mentioned that letter; and he says now he did not.

Q. That is true, isn't it? A. I don't remember mentioning the letter.

Q. I wish you would say definitely whether you mentioned it or not. Can't you go a little stronger than saying you don't remember? A. No, I cannot.

Mr. Bates—How can he say, if he does not remember?

The Master—If he says he does not remember, I think we shall have to let it rest there. Now, that being his answer, why should we have the letter?

Mr. Thompson—That is not the only reason why the letter is admissible, sir. The letter was offered on a former occasion, when he was being questioned on a different topic. I have now brought it up again, to see whether he did not refer to it on this occasion—the last time.

The Master—What did he say about it on the former occasion?

Mr. Thompson—He said that Mr. Dittmore had written this letter to a body consisting of five directors and one other man, namely, Mr. Fernald.

The Master—I understand.

Mr. Thompson—And that the letter referred to a contract between the trustees of the Publishing Society and the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will.

The Master—And your inquiry was whether Mr. Dittmore raised an objection to that contract?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. And he says he did, and this letter was sent and he remembers it being received. So there is no question about this being a copy, if he raised that objection. I am talking about the materiality of the letter as an original document. Now it is of great importance, if Your Honor please, to what were the real motives operating on these different individuals in their conduct, what was the underlying reason, first, for the continued antagonism to Mr. Dittmore; what was the reason why these gentlemen were so anxious to compromise with the trustees, and why he was not; what action was he contemplating in regard to this contract between the Trustees under the Will and the trustees of the Publishing Society; did he let his co-directors know that he thought that action ought to be taken; was it his position that the making of that contract had given them the enormous power that led them to set themselves up—and so on.

The Master—We have got the fact, haven't we, that Mr. Dittmore asserted those objections to the contract?

Mr. Thompson—I assume that has been tested to, I think that has been testified to.

The Master—I assumed it, and I do not see why we should have the letter in full.

Mr. Thompson—This letter is written Jan. 15, 1919, just before his discharge, and my point is, this letter—and I shall attempt to corroborate it by Mr. Dittmore himself, when I put him on—it is of great importance that I get this letter in for the purpose of his testimony later, through this witness. The fact that he took the position stated in this letter was, we will offer to show later, one of the very important reasons, really, leading to his discharge; and the significance of the letter is difficult to exaggerate—and the significance of the facts to which it calls attention. It is one great underlying difficulty in this whole case, and it has a great, big effect on this

case, as throwing light, a flood of light, on the real motives of both these boards, and of Mr. Dittmore, the third party. Now I ask Your Honor to admit the letter, with the right to strike it out if I do not connect it later as I say I am going to. I do not ask to read it now, or print it in extenso in the record, but merely to have it marked as an exhibit, subject to being struck out if I do not connect it in the manner I have indicated.

The Master—You may mark it for identification.

Mr. Thompson—Very well, sir.

The Master—That will do for the present.

(Letter from John V. Dittmore to the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, dated Jan. 15, 1919, is marked Exhibit 738 for identification. W. J. R.)

Q. You attended a meeting, didn't you, on Jan. 30, of the directors, the day before you left for the South? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember anything Mr. Dickey said at that meeting? A. No.

Q. I wonder if I could refresh your recollection. I show you a page—

The Master—"Do you remember anything that Mr. Dickey said?" Did you indicate to him the subject?

Mr. Thompson—In regard to the controversy between the trustees and the directors.

The Master—Pause a minute. Do you, Mr. Neal, remember anything?

The Witness—I do not.

The Master—Now you want to ask him something from the records there?

Mr. Thompson—I was going to ask him from a document I have here.

Mr. Bates—I understand, Your Honor, that this is a private memorandum kept by Mr. Dittmore, and not a record.

Mr. Thompson—You do not need to cry now. Wait till you are hurt.

The Master—I thought you said the record of the meeting.

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; no, sir.

Q. Mr. Dittmore would take notes, didn't he, of what went on at these meetings, a good deal? A. Some.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to look at his notes, or hear them read afterwards? A. I think not.

Q. You took notes, didn't you? A. Very little.

Q. Haven't you just now in examination by these gentlemen produced some notes you took? A. Just one.

Q. Just one. Other members occasionally also took notes, too, didn't they? A. Yes.

Q. You never had any reason to doubt that Mr. Dittmore was trying to take down accurately what occurred, did you—honestly? A. Yes.

Q. When was it? A. Well, I don't know when.

Q. No. See if this refreshes your recollection. (Reading: "Jan. 30—")

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Now you are purporting to read into the record something from Mr. Dittmore's notes, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—I am perfectly willing to let him read it to himself, if he would prefer that.

The Master—I do not see here why we should get Mr. Dittmore's notes into the record in that way.

Q. I won't read them, then. I will ask you privately to read to yourself the first paragraph of those notes, under Jan. 30, and then see if you can remember anything that Mr. Dickey said at that meeting.

The Master—That will run too much risk of getting the notes into the record. You may ask him, didn't Mr. Dickey say this and so?

Mr. Thompson—Very well, sir. Your Honor will save my rights under that, because I think I have a right under our state laws to refresh his recollection in that way.

Q. Didn't Mr. Dickey say that in order to settle this matter up he would be willing to crawl in the dust—using those very words? A. I believe he did say something of that kind some time, I don't know when it was.

Q. Now you have answered. Didn't he say also that asking for their resignations was a grave mistake—in substance? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Are you willing to say he did not? A. No.

The Master—"Asking for their"—meaning, I suppose, the trustees.

Mr. Thompson—The trustees.

Q. Didn't he say that the trustees were saying about the directors' counsel that one was a politician, another was on the wrong side of everything, and another was a crazy man? See if you do not remember that. A. That's new to me.

Mr. Bates—Does Your Honor think that is competent?

Q. What? Didn't he say that? Are you willing to swear he did not? A. I don't remember it.

Q. I think you would remember that if he had said it, wouldn't you? A. I don't know about that.

Q. Didn't he say that Judge Smith was so full of hate that he was either angry or crying all the time? A. Who said that?

Mr. Thompson—Judge Smith.

The Master—Didn't Mr. Dickey?

Q. Didn't Mr. Dickey say that? A. Not that I ever heard.

Q. Didn't Dickey report the trustees as saying that? A. I don't remember.

Q. Didn't Mr. Dickey say, "We should quit, and avoid litigation?" A. Quit what?

Q. Quit the controversy? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Are you willing to say he did not say it? A. No, sir.

The Master—All this at the meeting of Jan. 30?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir; 1919. That is all.

Mr. Bates—I see it is 4 o'clock, Your Honor. I think we shall have to let this go over until the morning.

The Master—Have you got a good deal you will have to ask him?

Mr. Bates—There is quite a good deal I will have to ask him, in view of Mr. Thompson's questions. I do not think it will take a long time, but it is a longer time than I feel like taking tonight.

The Master—Do you think that pos-

sibly if we adjourn until tomorrow you may find some way of condensing it?

Mr. Bates—I think very likely.

Mr. Whipple—I wonder, if Your Honor please, whether Governor Bates could tell us how many witnesses he intends to call tomorrow. It would assist us in arranging our plans and engagements.

Mr. Bates—Why, there possibly may be a witness, and yet I doubt whether there are any further witnesses. There will be some records to put in and then I think we shall substantially be in a position to rest our case.

The Master—Records that will take a good while to put in?

Mr. Bates—I should not think they would take more than an hour.

Mr. Dane suggests that it may possibly take two hours.

The Master—Well, then, we will suspend at this point until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

(Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Friday, Aug. 1, 1919.)

GAS COMPANY MAY ACT ON CRITICISM

State Commissioners Did Not Approve Financing Methods Shown in Course of Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Although the recent hearing in this city before the State Gas and Electric Lighting Commission, on the petition of the Springfield Gas Light Company for permission to increase its rate for gas from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per 1000 feet, brought to light conditions and financial practices on the part of the company that were criticized by Gen. Morris Schaff, chairman of the commission, there is no evidence at present that the city's representatives will take steps to block the price advance. The feeling seems to be that the question can safely be left in the hands of the commission and that the city's rights will be safeguarded.

It is evident, however, that the criticisms and suggestions voiced by the commissioners in the hearing are being considered by the Gas Light Company, and an officer of the company said on Wednesday that in all probability a special meeting of the directors will be called prior to the next quarterly meeting to give opportunity for action.

Three principal criticisms were directed against the company by the commissioners. One was that the company has continued to pay dividends of 12 per cent when they were not warranted by the earnings, the dividend money being taken from the surplus fund. The practice of passing the income tax along to the consumer instead of causing the shareholder to meet it drew a protest from the city solicitor. The company's connection with the Charles H. Tenney Company, a holding corporation, and the payment to Mr. Tenney of a good salary by the Gas Light Company failed to meet the approval of the commissioners, which was admitted by Mr. Tenney that he did nothing to earn the salary.

"The company cannot, of course, afford to disregard the recommendations of the commission, and the directors will give them all consideration," said the officer above referred to. A City Council committee recently, acting largely on statements made by the company as to increased costs, reported that the proposed increase was apparently justified.

REFORMATORY BOYS ALL RETURN

Every One of 300 Inmates of Kansas Institution Go Back at End of the Harvest Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOPEKA, Kansas—A perfect record was scored by 300 inmates of the Kansas Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson during the wheat harvest.

The demand for harvest hands was so great in western Kansas that the state Board of Administration, in charge of all the Kansas charitable, penal, and educational institutions, decided to do what they could to relieve the situation. So the 300 boys and young men in the reformatory were asked if they wanted to go to the wheat fields for the harvest.

They were told that they could keep all their earnings in the fields, all that was asked being that they work honestly and faithfully at their jobs and return to the reformatory when the harvest season was ended and the pressure for extra men was relieved. Every one who could be spared from the institution was allowed to leave.

Only the requirements of the 580-acre farm of the institution kept any of the inmates at home. The officials asked for jobs for the men and got them by the hundred and the men were sent out. After completing one job they were free to accept other harvest work until the rush was over. Now the boys have returned to the reformatory and not a single one is missing from the ranks.

Kansas does not send her young men who violate laws to prison. All convicted malefactors of first offenses under 25 years are sent to the reformatory where they learn how to farm or other trades and then are found employment at their trade when qualified to hold positions.

EXTRA PAY RETURNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representative Renton Whidden of Brookline, Massachusetts, has returned to Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, the \$500 of extra salary which the Legislature voted Calvin Coolidge. This sum has been credited to the legislative department, House compensation. This is the only instance of the kind thus far.

VALUE SEEN OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Employment Director says Firms Are Recognizing Opportunity to Train Promising New Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Manufacturers should recognize their present opportunity to make an unusual labor investment by employing men recently discharged from the service," declares Harry D. Leonard, director of the Employment Bureau for Returned Soldiers and Sailors on Boston Common. "Many of the young men who come here seeking work have the most desirable qualifications, and though they might not have had experience in a certain business, they are of that caliber which should, with a little outlay in training them at the beginning, make them invaluable in a short time."

"A number of cotton manufacturers are employing these promising young men, training them in the different departments of the industry, with a view to placing them later in positions of responsibility. One concern in particular has taken ten returned aviators, is carefully instructing them, and intends to send them to India and to make them fit to hold the best-paid positions in the company. Another large concern has a regular industrial school, where it puts the business recruits through the necessary courses, and gives them a wage of \$25 a week, though as yet bringing no tangible profit to the investors."

As to the labor market in general, Mr. Leonard reports that in the unskilled lines there are now more jobs than men; in the fields of skilled labor the supply appears to be keeping even with the demand, for the present at least; in the professions there are more applicants than openings. Mr. Leonard based this statement largely upon the work of the bureau, which he says continues to function with unabated activity.

It was thought in the spring that the need for the offices of this special employment bureau would be greatly lessened with the coming of summer and a diminishing of the numbers of returning men, but this has been found not to be the case. Mr. Leonard and his corps of assistants are usually found to be quite busy, but the labor supply is expected soon to show the long-expected signs of shortage, and Mr. Leonard lays emphasis upon the advisability of manufacturers taking in the soldiers and sailors as a good investment.

GEORGIA WIRE RATE TO BE MAINTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia—In connection with the termination of United States wire control, the Western Union Telegraph Company and Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, have petitioned the Georgia authorities for permission to continue indefinitely the increased rates permitted under federal management. This permission has been granted the telegraph companies until Aug. 26, when the matter comes up before the Railroad Commission.

The City Council recently protested to the commission against alleged inferior service being maintained by the Western Union in Atlanta.

Rates Are Reduced

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Public Service Commission yesterday denied the petition of the Western Union for permission to continue in effect the 20 per cent increase in telephone rates collected under government control. The order means the company on its business in Indiana must charge the old rate after midnight last night, when the government relinquished control.

SOUTH AMERICA IS CROSSED IN FLIGHT

SANTIAGO, Chile—Lieutenant Locatelli, a member of the Italian Aviation Mission now in Argentina, completed on Wednesday an airplane flight from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso, the first air crossing of the South American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Several days ago he covered the first stage of the flight, from Buenos Aires to Mendoza, on the eastern edge of the mountains, where he waited for good weather. He started early on Wednesday morning to complete the flight, crossed the cordillera Andes, and after circling over Valparaiso, landed at Vina del Mar, near that city. In the afternoon he flew to Santiago, landing at the airfield of the Chilean Military Aviation School. He brought several sacks of mail from the Mendoza post office, as well as a number of private letters.

During the war he took part in one of the raids over Trieste by Gabriele d'Annunzio's squadron.

REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE HONDURAN TOWNS

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Four towns in Honduras have been captured by the revolutionists, according to dispatches received here, while government troops have scored successes at three points.

Gen. Lopez Gutierrez, one of the leaders of the revolution, was routed and fled to a mountain, according to the Honduran Minister here, Mr. Fortin.

Col. Francisco Carbone, with a force of 500 men, was reported defeated on Wednesday by government forces at two points. Col. Juan Jacinto Velasquez was killed.

PEOPLE OF GERMAN DESCENT UNITED

Independent Voters Association of Chicago and Cook County Opposes Any Candidate With Anti-German Tendencies

Speech to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In addition to the German-American Citizens League, there is another large political organization in Chicago composed of people of German descent. This is the Independent Voters Association of Chicago and Cook County. The object in organizing this society, according to an officer of the association, was for the purpose of opposing any candidate with strong anti-German tendencies who might be put up for election to office. This official of the association declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was the feeling of the German-Americans that for their own protection and for the protection of their children they should do this.

In many instances, he said, the defeat of candidates was urged because they were Germans. This officer said this was no reason for opposing a candidate for office. Nationality, he said, should not be made a basis for election.

The organization is composed mainly of German-Americans, he said. Whether or not it would unite with the German-American Citizens League had not been determined. The Independent Voters Association of Chicago and Cook County, he said, is a large organization in itself and there might be some doubt whether it would join the league. If it did, it would remain a separate organization and become a member only, as an organization.

One of the objects of the association, as set forth in its by-laws, is "to investigate all candidates for public office, irrespective of party, or religion, in regard to their fitness and their attitude on questions relating to personal liberty and local self-government."

The association also declares in its constitution and by-laws that its purpose is "to sustain every movement against the adoption of prohibition laws."

The constitution provides that the officers shall be elected at an annual convention and that delegates and alternates shall be citizens of the United States and the State of Illinois.

According to this officer of the organization, the association does not outline any policy to be followed but confines itself to a consideration of candidates. He pointed out that no officer, delegates or members, of the executive committee of the association should hold or seek to hold any political office.

Going a little more into the matter of investigation of candidates, the constitution of the association says that the executive committee "shall thoroughly investigate all candidates for public political office and shall make a detailed report of its investigations thereon to the delegates of the association."

ATTORNEY ACCUSED BY FEDERAL OFFICER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Levi Mayer, attorney for Armour & Co., was accused in a letter sent to the Senate yesterday by Commissioner Fort, of the Federal Trade Commission, with objecting to the disclosure of reports on Armour's foreign business, because it might result in the payment of additional income tax in this country and in further taxation in Argentina.

"I am informed the desired information was demanded, and secured without any further delay," the letter continued.

FISHERMEN'S DEMANDS REFUSED

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts—The Vessel Owners Association, representing interests that control most of the fishing craft sailing from this port, has definitely refused the wage demands of the Fishermen's Union. The fishermen are carrying on a strike that has tied up the industrial industry in Gloucester, Provincetown, and Boston, Massachusetts. Their demand that they be paid after each trip in accordance with a minimum scale of prices for fish is declared by vessel owners to put a virtual ban on the operation of vessels, because if granted, the owners contend, it would expose them to federal and state prosecution.

SAILOR SHORTAGE STAYS TRIALS

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—A shortage of sailors among the destroyers of the Atlantic fleet has caused a suspension of the full power trials scheduled for several of the vessels. The possibility that some of the destroyers may be temporarily placed out of commission, or put in reserve, is being discussed among officers of the destroyer force, the vessels of which are now anchored in Narragansett Bay. Destroyers' crews have been depleted by the discharge of men enlisted for the duration of the war, and the reversion to inactive status of naval reserves, together with the month's furloughs granted to men reenlisting.

EXODUS OF ALIENS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Fully 20,000 residents of Baltimore are preparing to emigrate to their birthlands, according to steamship agencies. Over 1000 men and women have applied at one office in a month for information. At least 2000 radicals, it is estimated, are ready to return to Russia. Many Poles, enthused with the new Poland, are anxious to go back to that country.

CHINESE ARE FIRM AGAINST AWARD

Statement Issued by Nationals in New York City Expresses Belief Delegates Will Never Sign Away Shantung Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the people of China resent the Shantung award and never will submit to it is evidenced by the nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods, the national strikes, the persistent demand for the punishment of pro-Japanese officials and the temporary suspension of almost all the schools as a result of the students' agitation, according to a statement issued here by C. J. Chang, of the Chinese National Defense League; T. Chen, of the Chinese Students Alliance; K. Chu, of George Washington University; S. C. Kiang, of the Chinese Welfare Society of California; and K. P. Wang, of the Chinese patriotic committee of the College of the City of New York.

They say that the control of Kiaochow by Japan would mean the repetition of the example of Manchuria, the besting of equal commercial opportunities to other nations, the strengthening of Japan's hold on China, and an increase of her power in world politics. The statement says the residents of Shantung are all loyal Chinese and calls the situation established by the Shantung agreement a Chinese Alsace-Lorraine.

This agreement, the statement says, directly violates all of President Wilson's 14 points and contravenes the express wishes of the people concerned. It is declared that Japan's control of the railroads and mines in Shantung necessarily means the exercise of consular jurisdiction and maintenance of railroad guards, and it is claimed that this infringes on the political and territorial integrity of China.

This statement makes, once more, the argument that Japan has no right to acquire any territory of an ally, that Kiaochow has already reverted to China through the latter's declaration of war against Germany and that Japan's claim under the Sino-Japanese treaty of May 25, 1915, is no longer valid, the treaty having been signed under Japanese duress and the conditions under which it was signed having been changed.

At that time, it is pointed out, China was a neutral and as such was to have no place at the peace table. She therefore had to consent to any settlement with regard to Kiaochow that Japan might make with Germany. But China is now an ally with a voice in Paris and should be allowed to settle the Kiaochow question with the Allies and Germany directly.

The statement says that both China's people and their delegates will stand firm on the Shantung issue, even in case Japanese pressure is exerted on the Beijing government to such an extent that that government will order the delegates in Paris to sign the treaty containing the Shantung agreement, the statement expresses the belief that the delegates will refuse to do so.

Japanese Army Rules Korea

Military Occupation of Nation Has Caused Resentment Throughout Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Some of the things that Japanese administration has done for the Koreans are described in the second part of the report entitled "The Failure of Japanese Imperialism in Korea," written by an Englishman and made public by the Commission on the Orient of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. At the same time the report points out the self-interest of that administration, as particularly exemplified in the educational system.

"The administration of Japan in Korea has much to its credit," says the report. "She has been jealous of the world's approval, and for nine years the Governor-General has issued a well-kept-up annual report in English on reforms and progress in Korea. Japan has instituted and carried out very successfully a progressive program of improvement. Highways, railways, harbors, and communications have increased in number and efficiency sufficient to merit the gratitude of the native and the praise of the outsider. Abuses in the local administration, in the collection of taxes, and in the law courts have been remedied. Agriculture, trade, and industry have been encouraged. The number of hospitals has been increased, and the police regulations have improved sanitary conditions. The educational system has been extended and made uniform. Finance has been placed on a more stable basis, and abuses in the currency rectified. These and such-like reforms have compelled the Korean to thankfully acknowledge his debt to Japan."

But there are other aspects of the Japanese administration that tempt the patriotic Korean to greater thankfulness, inasmuch as they have forced Korea to still nurture beneath a mask of political indifference a hatred of Japan, and a national aspiration which has burst forth at the first shadow of an opportunity. Military occupation and military government, and the evident purpose of the administration to exploit Korea for the benefit of Japan and the Japanese settler—these rankle in the sensitive Korean mind, and force him to fix his hope upon The Day when his national aspirations shall be awarded the utmost satisfaction.

The military rule has not left him even the vestige of liberty. Every man's movements are under the inquisitorial scrutiny of police and gendarmes. All public meetings and society organizations are governed by law. A meeting to discuss world

INVESTMENTS IN CHINA ARE URGED

Dr. Quo, Chinese Delegate at the Peace Conference, Thinks That Would Make People of United States Vitrally Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Japan won a diplomatic victory, not by might or right, but by bluff and intrigue, when, by the terms of the peace treaty, she secured the rights which Germany had obtained in Shantung through acts of wanton aggression, according to Dr. Tai Chi Quo, technical delegate from the Republic of China to the Paris Peace Conference, speaking at a reception given by the China Society Thursday at the Biltmore Hotel to Dr. Quo and also to Dr. Chien Hsu, Minister of Justice of the constitutional government of Canton, and Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College, Nanking, China, who has just arrived in this city from Paris.

Opposition to Christianity

"Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution, and secured for Korea by the Treaty of Annexation. It is perhaps only due to the faults inherent in a military system that subordinate officials tend to interfere even here. But interfere they do, particularly in the country districts. The administration encourages Buddhism as the national religion, and the outcry against Christians and the Christian missionaries which followed the present revolt is symptomatic of a deep-seated prejudice. At the present time all Christians are under suspicion and non-Christians recognize that a profession of Christianity is tantamount to courting official disfavour."

"The self-interest of the Imperial Japanese rule in Korea is well exemplified in the educational system. A study of it discovers three determining principles: (1) Koreans shall be converted into Japanese; (2) emphasis shall be laid upon a technical education, but (3) Koreans shall not be entrusted with a liberal higher education."

"In order to accomplish the first of these aims, the chief subject of study in the common school curriculum is the Japanese language. Not only is there more time given to this subject than to any other two subjects together, but every other subject is taught through the medium of this language, except the Korean script. This subject is given no more than two periods every second day, so that if the Korean child still understands his native tongue it is despite his education. Korean history is banned. In its place is a history of Japan with Korean history interspersed here and there, much as colonial history is mentioned in a school of history of England. Japanese patriotic songs are meant to cultivate the national spirit. A sense of Japan's military prowess is duly impressed upon the youthful minds by the full regalia—even to the sword—of his Japanese teachers."

Liberal Education Needed

"The second aim of laying emphasis upon a technical education, can, of itself, do no harm. The Koreans sorely need to be taught the dignity of labor. But standing, as it does, as the sole purely educational aim, it inevitably gives the Korean the idea that Japan wishes to make him the hewer of wood and the drawer of water. To win unqualified praise such education must go hand in hand with a higher-grade general education. But it is just here that the educational system of Korea is chiefly defective. It is in the interest of the Japanese imperial idea that Korea should be kept ignorant of modern events, and the authorities are afraid of a thorough-going liberal education. Other than the three special colleges, one each of law, medicine, and technical, there are neither academies, colleges, nor a university provided by the government in Korea. The academies that existed before annexation have been abolished and replaced by Higher Common Schools of a much lower standard."

AIR MAIL SCHEDULE SPEEDS DELIVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A change has been made in the air mail schedule between New York and Washington by which the mail from New York and New England will reach Washington in time for the early afternoon delivery and the mail from Washington and southern connections to New York will reach that city about 1 o'clock.

The air mail will hereafter leave New York at 8:40 a. m., arriving in Washington at 11 a. m. Operating on this schedule all New York City mail which reaches the post office too late for the midnight train for Washington and all New England mail reaching New York between midnight and 8 a. m. will be carried by airplane to Washington.

The New England mail is advanced about 16 hours and all mail from New York left over from the midnight train is in time for the first afternoon delivery in Washington.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO LEAVE AUGUST 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As now planned, President Wilson will arrive in San Francisco, California, on Sept. 2 or 3 to review the Pacific fleet. It is still uncertain when he will leave Washington, but he will make speeches in several cities on his way to the western coast. It is thought he will start by Aug. 20. He gave Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, definite assurance yesterday that he would be present in San Francisco on one of the dates mentioned.

INVESTMENTS IN CHINA ARE URGED

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NEW YORK, New York.—The future policy of the Socialist Party of the United States and its attitude toward what has become known as the left wing are questions to be settled at the emergency convention of the party to be held on Aug. 30 in Chicago, Illinois, according to a member of the organization in this city. It was said that the officials of the party will endeavor to make all foreigners feel that the community is interested in them, that they also understand their share of local responsibility and the advantages to them of a share in the government, of citizenship."

Conflict Between Old Line Membership and Left Wing to Be Settled at Convention

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But moral support and aid would not help China enough, he said. What she needs, what she wants to see in America, is a vital interest in China, this present interest and sympathy crystallized and translated into some definite action. He hoped the Americans would invest capital in China so that their feelings would no longer be disinterested but instead be vitally interested.

Dr. Quo sketched briefly the main facts in the Shantung controversy. "Japan cannot invoke the aid of the 1915 treaties in the Shantung controversy, not only because they were made under compulsion but because the conditions under which they were formulated had changed completely," he said. "Those treaties assumed that China would remain neutral through the war and so would not be represented at the Peace Conference. But as she did enter the war, against the Central Powers, on the invitation of the United States of America, she gave notice that all treaties with Germany were abrogated. Thus all German rights in China were legally terminated and Shantung and Kiaochow reverted to China."

"The only honorable course open to China was to refuse to sign the peace treaty," concluded Dr. Quo.

Dr. Chien Hsu urged that the United States, which had been instrumental in getting China into the war, now give her guidance and help in her struggle for justice.

"Although Germany has been crushed," he said, speaking through an interpreter, "another Germany remains in the Far East. If you in the United States do not see to it that right shall conquer might in China's case, you will have another war in the Far East. Why not nip it in the bud by giving China substantial aid now?" he concluded.

Dr. Ping Wen Kuo spoke of educational progress in China.

NATURALIZATION IN CONNECTICUT

State Americanization Director Arranges to Remove All Costs of Taking Out First Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The State of Connecticut, through its director of Americanization, Robert C. Deming, in aiming to offer every possible inducement to its alien inhabitants to become useful citizens of the United States and the Commonwealth of Connecticut has removed all necessity of expense on the part of the foreigner who wishes to take out naturalization papers.

Mr. Deming says it costs from \$20 to \$30 now for every man to get his first citizenship papers in this State, because many applicants live away from the courts which grant such papers. The applicant must pay his fares and all incidental expenses to become naturalized.

"This is a tax on citizenship and must at once be removed," says Mr. Deming.

To eliminate this embarrassment financially to the alien it is planned to appoint agents in the principal towns and cities of the State who will transact all the business essential to getting out the naturalization papers. All costs will be paid by the State.

The following instructions have been issued by Director Deming to the various local Americanization directors in the State relative to the making of United States citizens: "First get in touch with the local officials and leaders, and ascertain from them the number and location of those in the town unable to speak English. For this purpose the clerk, selectmen, and influential citizens can probably give you the name of every such inhabitant of the town and their location. Obtain also the names of the registrants and draftees of foreign birth from the local draft board, consult local racial leaders, the visiting nurse, and inquire directly of the children in school. Also consult your Americanization committee, if any."

"With this information you can decide as to the need of a neighborhood evening school and its location. Four or five at such a school will be decidedly worth while. Remember that, with the school once opened and successful, others will come. Present this information to your school committee, emphasizing the great need of such work at this time, and the

RADICALS WELCOME RAND DECISION

Leaders Regard Dismissal of Action as Victory of Justice—Methods of Prosecutor and of Inquiry Committee Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Liberals who have followed the Rand school case, which has resulted in dismissal of the action of C. O. Newton, State Attorney-General, to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, which conducts the school, believe this dismissal brings to an end the efforts to wreck the school through court proceedings, and they regard the result as a victory for justice.

They describe the final argument before Justice McAvoy, who dismissed the case because the Attorney-General was not ready to proceed, as a fitting climax to the long efforts of the Rand school attorneys to compel the Attorney-General and the legislative committee investigating so-called seditious activities to abandon what they call the committee's campaign of "news-papers" against the institution and to come to trial of the facts.

The case grew out of the committee's raid on the school on June 21, and another a few days later. The school contended that these raids were conducted under invalid search warrants, and that Chief City Magistrate McAdoo and Acting Chief City Magistrate Harris violated the law in permitting the committee to use the books, papers and documents taken in the raids.

Earlier Suit Failed

Then the Attorney-General and his deputy, Mr. Berger, came into court asking that a receiver be appointed for the school and an injunction be granted to restrain its activities. The school attorneys called this a legal trick to close the school without permitting it to tell its story or to have the right of trial. This was defeated by rulings of Justice McAvoy, who held that the whole proceedings should be thrashed out at once. The Attorney-General's office dismissed this suit and brought the action to annul the charter. From the first, the school fought for the privilege of airing the whole truth about its activities and it summoned a number of witnesses, including the officials who, apparently, had been most determined to cripple its work.

"The Attorney-General's office has contended that this is a case of great public moment," said the Court, "yet it is willing to postpone it until fall. Both sides have consented to trial and a special term is convened and now the Court is asked to set it over until a time when the regular session is convened."

State's Methods Assailed

Anticipating that the Attorney-General would seek delay, the school counsel had ready a lengthy affidavit showing why the case should go on at once, while none of the postponement pleas were thus supported. The Attorney-General, said Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the school, "did not even have the courtesy to ask the Court or his adversary for extension of time to serve his bill of particulars, which had been ordered. A more contemptuous performance I have never known or heard of. His general allegations in this case are as broad as the world. They are spreading these libels over the entire country in an effort to injure an institution which is attended by 5000 students. We are willing, first, that the plaintiff put on record now any amendment to his original complaint, or scare up or invent any such amendment if he will go to trial now. Second, we will waive the bill of particulars or he can put it on the record now if he will go to trial now. Third, he may examine our witnesses in court now. There is nothing that he wants to prove that we won't let him. Can he ask any more? We shall not let this gentleman escape trial if we can help it. We do not believe there is any rule of law or any clause in the Constitution which he has not violated. The efforts to crush the school are the finest example of criminal lawlessness ever seen in this community."

School Waived Safeguards

Mr. Untermyer's offer meant that the school, in order to force their accusers to trial, had voluntarily thrown aside every legal safeguard and constitutional protection guaranteed to a defendant in court. This, it is said, is unprecedented in New York courts.

The Deputy Attorney-General asked for a month's delay and this was refused. He wanted time to amend his complaint.

"I thought," said the judge, "that in agreeing upon a special term we had arranged to dispense with technicalities," and upon dismissing the case, Judge McAvoy did not specify that it was without prejudice against the action being renewed.

During one of the passages between attorneys, Mr. Untermyer reminded the Court how the legislative committee had held some sessions behind locked doors and issued its own press reports on its alleged discoveries.

"A more heartless, a more outrageous proceeding," said he, "has never been witnessed. It is a press exploitation and self-glorification on the part of the Attorney-General."

DETROIT PLAN FOR LARGE CITY MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Establishment of a large central retail market under municipal control, and construction of a huge wholesale depot with storage facilities, is urged by G. V. Branch, director of Detroit's newly

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RADICAL TREND OF IRISH ARGUMENTS

Enmity to Great Britain Characteristic of Meetings—One Leader Deplores Hissing of Name of President Wilson

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NEW YORK, New York.—Why, the Irish did, more to win the war than the English and French put together." This statement was made by a Broadway soap box orator on Wednesday night and was loudly applauded by the crowd gathered around him, some members of which carried "Freedom for Ireland" signs, one reading, "Defeat the League of Nations in the Name of Humanity."

The remark quoted above is indicative of the radical trend of Sinn Féin arguments now being made in various parts of the United States. At these meetings efforts are made to stir up enmity against Great Britain, and opposition to the league covenant is usually based on the charge that it favors England. The speakers dwell on such incidents of history as "how we licked the red coats" and they do not hesitate to imply that "we are ready to lick them" again.

Another feature of these meetings is the apparent feeling against President Wilson. Hissing Mr. Wilson's name has occurred more than once where Eamon de Valera, president of the so-called Irish Republic, has been the chief speaker. The Irish-Americans deny that they are responsible for this hissing and some have said it probably was caused by their enemies.

The United Irish League of America has now made public a speech made by Dr. Joseph P. Brennan when he was installed as president. He said in part:

"It is deplorable that at public meetings held under the auspices of Irish societies, ostensibly for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of the American people, the very name of the President of the United States was hissed and booed. Surely this is not the spirit of the real friends of Ireland in this country. As true friends of Ireland and staunch American citizens we not only deplore but denounce such shortsighted, destructive radicalism. These societies seem to seek, according to their own public utterances, the cooperation of the radical element among our citizens, rather than the calm, orderly, sensible support of liberty-loving citizens who admire the President for what he represents and the laws of a country that would guarantee liberty to all its citizens. An insult to our President is an insult to our citizenship and an abominable insult to an overwhelming majority of the Irish race in America."

Commerce Total of Ten Billions

National City Bank of New York Issues Figures on Record-Breaking Commerce Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Both exports and imports of the fiscal year ending June, 1919, broke the record for United States Commerce, the grand total for the first time crossing the \$10,000,000,000 line, according to the National City Bank of New York. The value of the merchandise forming the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1919 was one-half as large as that forming the entire international trade of the world in the year preceding the war, so this statement says. The month of June wound up the record, it adds, with a total trade of \$1,211,232,450, averaging nearly \$50,000,000 daily for the 26 business days of the month.

"Contrary to the usual supposition," the statement continues, "foodstuffs do not hold first place among the great groups of articles exported. Manufactures showed a larger total in the export record of the year than did foodstuffs. In fact, manufactures exported were more than three times as great in value as in the year preceding the war, while foodstuffs which formed an unusually large total fell far below that of manufactures. Basing an estimate for the full year upon the detailed figures of 11 months, and the grand total for the twelfth month, it appears that manufactures exported amounted in the full year to about \$3,250,000,000, while foodstuffs were approximately \$2,500,000,000 and manufacturing material \$1,250,000,000, though these are necessarily approximations, since figures as to the details of the closing month's operations are not yet available. On the import side, raw materials for use in manufacturing is the largest factor, while finished manufactures imported are unusually low, forming but about 12 per cent of the total imports, compared with 24 per cent in the year preceding the war; this reduction being due in large part to the fact that the section of the world from which we formerly drew most of the manufactures imported—Europe—has now little to sell, and as a result our total imports from Europe last year were less than one-half those prior to the war, despite the much higher prices which now prevail. Exports to Europe, however, are phenomenally large, despite the fact that it has little to send to us in exchange, and the total value of our exports to that continent in the fiscal year 1919 will aggregate about \$4,500,000,000, compared with \$1,486,000,000 in the year preceding the war. Exports to North America have doubled during the war, those to South America trebled, and those to Asia quintupled."

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DYE MEN PLAN TO MEET COMPETITION

American Manufacturers Are Expending Large Sums of Money to Be Ready for Expected Activity of German Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American manufacturers of dyestuffs are expending large sums of money to meet the expected competition of Germany; all that energy and research can do is being directed toward perfection of that group of colors known as the vat dyes, according to the American Chemical Society.

Vat dyes are insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalis, but when treated with certain chemicals, hold compounds which can be dissolved in alkaline solutions. These, on being exposed to the air, are acted upon by the oxygen in such a way that the original coloring matter forms anew in the fiber which had been dyed; thus what appears to be a liquid as clear as water in the vat is often the source of brilliant hues. Vat colors have their characteristic fastness because of the insolubility of the original dyestuffs. Fabrics dyed with them resist the action of washing, of light and of strong soaps. Hence they are chiefly used for coloring the cotton material of women's blouses and shirtwaists, men's shirts, and fabrics which often go to the laundry.

Colors Greatly Needed

As these colors are so greatly needed, it has been proposed that they may be imported from foreign countries for the next five years under special license. They would be subject to the usual tariff, according to the legislation now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which for several weeks has been holding extensive hearings on the dye situation.

The great cost of producing a native dye industry comes in putting into practical application on a large scale the work of the laboratory. Of the hundreds of dyes which were manufactured abroad before 1914, there is scarcely one which could not be made by American chemists on a small scale under laboratory conditions. When the wholesale operation begins, however, there are many obstacles which can only be overcome by practice. For example, one of the largest plants engaged in the manufacture of American dyes expended in one year \$845,000 in developing the factory process of a certain dye. Owing to unexpected difficulties in manufacture it has been able to produce only \$30,000 worth of the dye. These difficulties, however, are being rapidly overcome.

Therefore, the first meeting of the newly organized dye section of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Philadelphia at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Sept. 2 to 6, inclusive, of this year, will be an important feature of the largest assemblage of chemists ever held on the American continent. The demands of American industry, not only in dye making, but in all other allied activities, have had a stimulating effect upon the membership of the society. From 7170 members before the European war in 1914, it has increased to 13,600 members in 1919, a gain of nearly 100 per cent.

Chemical Independence

It is regarded as especially significant that this gathering should be held in the city of the Liberty Bell, birthplace of American industrial chemistry and now to be the scene of the declaration of chemical independence. Other departments of chemical manufacture are likely to show remarkable growth in the coming year, and to shake off the yoke of German domination.

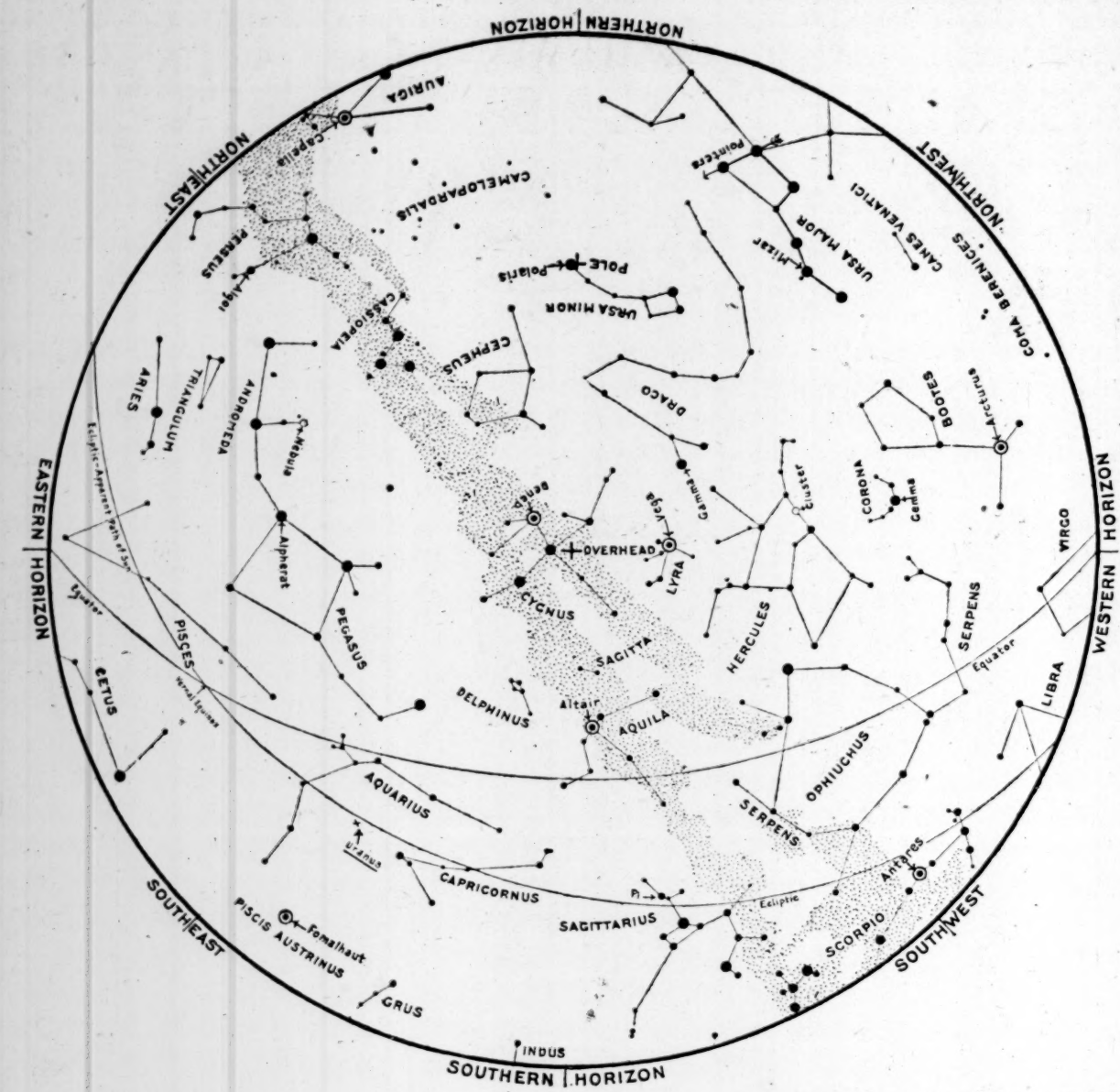
The American dye industry, however, has especially come up out of the tribulation of the world war. Owing to the ability of Germany to dump surplus products on the market before the war, that country virtually enjoyed a monopoly in dyestuffs. The schemes of the Junkers provided that the dye industry of Germany should not only be a means of trade warfare but should be a basis of military operations almost over night into factories for the making of high explosives. The American manufacturers of dyes immediately devoted themselves toward the development of their infant industry and although they were much handicapped by the fact that toluol, one of the derivatives of coal-tar, largely used in their art, was needed by the government, they were able within a short time to give relief to the textile mills which otherwise would have had to close for lack of sufficient colors. They are now able to provide most of the colors required by the various industries of the United States and are determined that they will finally so develop the processes for vat dyes that they will be able to meet all competition.

PLAN MADE TO STOP TEXAS PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. W. P. Hobby has submitted and there is now before the special session of the Thirty-Sixth Legislature of Texas an anti-profiteering bill designed to protect purchasers of merchandise and to reduce the high cost of living. The bill has been favorably reported out of committee and its enactment into law seems likely.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any merchant in Texas to sell goods, wares or merchandise of any kind without having the price plainly marked thereon. The aim is to insure one retail price to all customers and to prevent over-charging.



The August evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is not yet known what is the real cause of a nova or "new star." Theories have been advanced involving either a collision or an explosion of some sort. Recently, Prof. W. H. Pickering, in charge of the Harvard Astronomical Station at Mandeville, Jamaica, has suggested an explanation of the phenomena presented by a nova. His explanation combines first a collision, and second an explosion.

The most plausible theory has been that the outburst of a new star is due probably to the collision of a star and a nebula. Such a collision is not unlikely but does not fully account for the rapid decrease in light following the tremendous accession of brilliancy. The nova of last year increased 100,000 times in brightness within six days, and then with some fluctuations steadily declined. A collision with a nebula or with another star of nearly equal size, whether "head on" or with simply a grazing contact, would probably have produced a more lasting effect.

Professor Pickering's Hypothesis

Professor Pickering presents the hypothesis of a smaller body, which he calls a planetoid, hitting a much larger star. As an example, he supposes the case of a "planetoid," having a mass of a hundredth part of the earth, which should be precipitated upon our sun from a very great distance. Striking the solar surface with a velocity of 400 miles a second, it would produce the equivalent of the solar radiation for 300 days. If this increase could be confined to six days, the heat emission would be 50 times as great as at present. Moreover, the planetoid, coming like a cannon ball into water, would produce a big splash. There would be also a tremendous explosion, because the planetoid, penetrating far below the solar surface, would be converted into gas by the great heat generated. Like an exploding shell, it would scatter the adjacent portions of the sun in all directions. The sun's photosphere would be projected upward, and following it, the gases generated and those of the sun's interior would escape. The phenomena would be violent but of comparatively short duration. Thus, he argues, the enormous light of a nova is due principally to an explosion, and that the light developed is really from the stored-up energy of the star. In the case of Nova Aquilae No. 3, the star when brightest gave out probably more light in a single day than during the preceding 250 years.

Conclusions from Light Curve

Basing his conclusions on the light curve of Nova Aquilae No. 3, the new star of last year, he computes the energy of such a body to produce the observed results. He finds that the mass of the colliding planetoid, moving at 400 miles a second, and capable of increasing the light of the sun 150,000 times for one day, is equal to 6.72 times that of our earth, or a body having a diameter of 15,000 miles as compared with the sun's diameter of 864,000 miles. This is on the supposition that all the light is due to the collision. "If one-tenth of 1 per cent of the light were due to the collision and the remainder to the explosion, the diameter of the planetoid would be 1500 miles, and its mass 1-150 that of the earth."

He discusses also the well-known changes in the spectrum of a nova, and shows how they may be explained by such a collision and explosion.

For millions of years, our sun has gone on his way without collision, but

this does not preclude the possibility that he has had some narrow escapes. It may be that the ring of minor planets out by Jupiter are souvenirs of ancient perils. If so, the giant planet seems to be an efficient protector of the sun and our solar system.

What the Map Shows

Turning to the accompanying map, we see that Cygnus and Lyra are overhead. Aquila is on the meridian toward the south, and Sagittarius low on the southern horizon. Libra and Scorpio, west of Sagittarius, are setting. Hercules, Corona, and Bootes fill the western sky. Ophiuchus and Serpens in the southwest spread over a surprisingly large area, when we come to view them.

The circumpolar constellations of Ursa Major and Minor, Draco, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis continually wheel about the pole. We can see them every month in the year, the only change being that at different times the constellations are at different positions about the pole. For example, six months from now, Cepheus will be below instead of above the pole. In the east Pegasus and Andromeda occupy a commanding position. The square of Pegasus, when once recognized, makes a notable sky-mark. Below these constellations we see Triangulum, Aries, and Pisces; the last is not very conspicuous. In the northeast we may note the advent of Perseus and Auriga; in the southeast Capricornus, Aquarius, Cetus, and the bright star, Fomalhaut, in Pisces Austrinus, appear. Seven first-magnitude stars are shown on the map.

Venus Evening Star

The planet Venus, though lower in the early evening sky than last month, is at greatest brilliancy about Aug. 8. Being so bright, it will be possible to see Venus in broad daylight, if one knows just where to look. That is the secret. By beginning early and locating its position with respect to some tall tree or chimney, one will be able to see it earlier each evening, until by making a proper allowance for its movement from hour to hour, he may pick it up even before the sun sets. A field glass will be of much assistance. Venus is now of crescent form and appears in a small telescope like a new moon. Uranus, though well placed for observation in Aquarius, is inconspicuous. It is in opposition to the sun on Aug. 23. The other planets this month are either too near the sun to be seen or appear only in the morning sky. Mercury may be seen to advantage at the close of the month as a morning star. It will rise a few degrees south of the sunrise point, and be easily seen on a clear horizon.

JAIL SENTENCES FOR BOOTLEGGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—In charging the federal grand jury here Judge E. T. Sanford recently announced that bootleggers hereafter convicted in the federal court would be given penitentiary sentences. He stated the purpose to show violators of the internal revenue laws that the selling of whiskey is not a paying proposition, and in this way to throttle the traffic which has become notorious in this State. The court stated that the minimum fine of \$100 on moonshiners would no longer be imposed, but that fines as high as \$2000 will be given under the new order of things. He declared that men of means are now known to be furthering the traffic, since the price of illicit liquor has advanced unprecedentedly, making severe sentences necessary.

RURAL TEACHERS WILL BE TRAINED

State of Maine Plans Program of Community Improvement and Better Country Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTINE, Maine—One hundred school-teachers in Maine are being trained, at the expense of the State, for further efficiency in rural teaching. The selections have been made with great care by the state superintendent of schools and the group now here represents the most progressive engaged in the work.

The plan is original with the State, the idea of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools. Leaders in school work have pronounced it the greatest step in country school methods in more than half a century. There is no expense to the teachers. The State will pay out about \$5000, of which \$1200 will be for instructors, \$1000 for travel and the rest for subsistence. The conference is called the school of leaders.

Maine's rural population has been declining. Abandoned farms have been increasing in numbers. Popular conception has been that this was due to the failure of farming as a paying proposition, that young men were leaving the farms for populous centers because they could earn more. Investigators who have studied the problem found that lack of educational facilities was a still greater motive. Every farming state has struggled with the problem. It is now maintained that the country school is just as important as the city school and teachers there must be paid just as much as those in the city and must be their equals in teaching qualifications.

It is believed that the 100 young women now being trained will be able to disseminate the knowledge which they gain at the school here among other teachers back home, to whom they will be not instructors but helpmates. Some of the best educators in the country are instructors at the school here, the term of which is six weeks. It is hoped that the trained teachers will elevate standards of rural education, and also act as leaders of the community life.

GOOD EFFECT OF DRY LAW SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Since Montana went dry by state enactment in December, 1918, the nation-wide prohibition measure effective July 1 has caused a big decrease in bootlegging from other states. Before July 1 Wyoming shipped hundreds of cases of liquors into Montana, but on July 1 Wyoming went dry, both by state prohibition and national prohibition, and much of the illicit traffic conducted across the state line since last December stopped short.

During six months of state prohibition conditions in police courts of all the leading cities of Montana have improved so rapidly that the costs of maintaining courts, jails, etc., has dropped to a minimum, in so far as petty crimes are concerned, and there has been a decrease also in the more serious offenses.

Conditions in the mines, lumber mills, smelters, and even on the farms have greatly improved since workmen have been unable to obtain liquor in saloons. The workmen are better fed, work more steadily, have fewer accidents, and turn out more and better work.

LOW TARIFF SAID TO AFFECT FARMS

Japanese and Chinese Products Selling in Panama at Prices That the Local Agriculturists Say They Cannot Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The maximum tariff charged by the Panama Government upon imports is 15 per cent. One of the practical results of this low tariff is that goods from China and Japan especially have been coming into Panama and under-selling Panamanian products, as well as those of other countries. For example, rice from India is brought over in Japanese boats and sold more cheaply than Panamanian farmers say they can afford to raise it. Many Panamanian small farmers are accepting employment on the plantations and cattle ranches on the Canal Zone at wages of between \$35 and \$50 a month, rather than cultivate their farms. They say that they can buy food more cheaply with the wages earned than they can raise it.

There is a difference of opinion among Panamanian business men upon this subject. Some say that the preference of the farmers to become wage earners rather than to continue to farm is due to certain conditions other than their inability to compete with imported foodstuffs.

Conditions in Interior

One of the real reasons for this state of affairs is probably due to the living conditions obtaining in the interior of Panama which are largely the result of the general history of the Isthmus and the fact that accumulated rural wealth and comfort have been rendered extremely difficult because of revolutions and other political handicaps up to the time of the secession of Panama in 1903. In the old days revolutionists could kill off cattle, burn off farmhouses and set back developments with periodic regularity. There were more than sixty revolutions in the nineteenth century in Panama. The Colombian Government also refused to provide the Province of Panama with good roads, harbor facilities and other public works while at the same time taxing the profits and taking the proceeds to Bogota. Since the secession, Panama has not had sufficient means to carry out improvements, while it is also true that some of the public funds were also misdirected toward relatively unnecessary or undesirable uses due largely to inexperience on the part of the new government, as well as to certain local political conditions.

How to solve this problem of developing the agricultural resources of Panama against the influence of the competition of cheap imports is one of the most pressing public questions in the Republic at present. Many of the native products of Panama or those which might be raised here are being produced elsewhere more cheaply than they can be produced in Panama through hired labor under the existing wage scale. For example: Para rubber, a native of the upper Amazon, and well adapted to Panama soil and climate, is being shipped through the Canal from Sumatra, and not a pound of it is produced in Panama. Panama imports maize from the United States, flour from Chile and Minnesota, oranges from Florida, California, and Jamaica, sugar from Peru and Cuba, cacao from Ecuador, cattle from Colombia, timber from Oregon, fish from Alaska, and manufactured goods from the United States and Europe.

Money to Pay for Them

One sometimes wonders where Panama gets the money to pay for all these imports. It is probable that but for the Canal, the United Fruit Company, and some coconut plantations this could not be done. As a matter of fact, the natives of the interior do not handle much money but live on home products, except for the funds carried into the provinces for the payment of salaries of government officials, which are partly expended for local products because the difficulties of interior transportation are such as to render imports from Panama and Colon expensive.

For these reasons it has been suggested that the development of the mineral deposits of Panama, which are known to be considerable, may be the most practical means of getting the country started toward general economic prosperity. There is gold, copper, and manganese in paying quantities here, though the universal jungle covering has made prospecting difficult and the lack of roads impedes development. But mining is one industry which could compete with the world, and agricultural industries would be stimulated by mining centers, as was the case in California.

CHILD LABOR LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—While the child labor law enacted by the 1919 Legislature automatically went into effect July 1, the Child Welfare Commission recently ruled that prosecution of violators of the law would be held up until July 15, after which date the law would be vigorously enforced. Section 5 of the act reads: "No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in

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or out or in connection with any factory, mill, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brickyard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter named."

Literally interpreted the act would bar messenger boys under 14. It is thought that an effort would be made to have messenger boys exempt from the provisions of the statute when the commission meets for a public hearing Aug. 5 and 6.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS CONTRACT AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Battleship No. 14, to be named Massachusetts, will be built at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yards, it was announced at the Navy Department yesterday. It will cost more than \$21,000,000, and will be a sister ship of the Iowa, contract for which was let earlier this month. They will be 60 feet longer than the largest battleships of the United States now afloat.

LAND SWINDLING TO END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—The day of "wild-cat" subdivisions in California are to be ended by the enforcement of the new law, passed at the urging of San Bernardino County officials because this county has in the past suffered from this class of exploitation, which requires that before a subdivision of property into lots is approved for record by the supervisors it must first be inspected and approved by the county assessor and county surveyor.

FLASHY STOCK SALES STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Securities Commission has announced that all exhibitions and "ballyhoo" methods of selling oil and other stocks in the State will be prohibited. The ruling applies to such cases of recent date in Detroit where vacant rooms were secured and miniature wells, with the "smell of the oil," were set and run by electricity to attract buyers, while criers were placed outside to gather in the "prospects."

NEW MEXICO ASKS CORRECTION OF LINE

Suit Brought Against Colorado on Ground That Southern Boundary Does Not Follow Parallel That Congress Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—On the ground that the southern boundary line of Colorado does not follow the thirty-seventh parallel, the line fixed by Congress when Colorado was admitted to the Union, New Mexico recently filed a suit against Colorado in the United States Supreme Court asking for a correction of the line in accordance with a survey made for the government by Howard B. Carpenter in 1908.

Granting of the claim would mean the ceding of a strip of land about half a mile wide by Colorado from almost its eastern to its western line, including the town of Edith. The suit is the culmination of a dispute of many years' standing. The present line, upon which land surveys in both states are based, was established in 1883. The Carpenter survey, it is alleged, disclosed that the original boundary line runs north of the thirty-seventh parallel in many localities, especially in what is known as Conejos, Archuleta and Laplata counties.

Colorado land board and state officials profess not to be troubled by the suit, in view of the fact that former President Roosevelt in 1905 vetoed a joint Senate resolution confirming the Carpenter survey. Furnished with a copy of the Carpenter survey, engineers for Colorado, under the direction of Attorney-General Keyes, are to begin checking to ascertain exactly how much land Colorado would lose in case of an adverse decision.

RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts—The Wellesley Alumnae Quarterly announces that Miss Emily Greene Balch, who was for 20 years connected with Wellesley College, and who was granted leave of absence because of her opposition to the war, has resigned her position and will continue work for peace in Geneva, Switzerland.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W. M. JOHNSTON RETAINS TROPHY

Defeats R. N. Williams 2d in
Straight Sets in Challenge
Round Thursday—Outplays
Opponent in All Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, holder of the Pacific coast title and also United States clay-court champion, retained possession of the Longwood bowl, which he won when M. E. DeLoach defaulted in 1916, when he defeated R. N. Williams 2d in straight sets in the challenge round Thursday afternoon at Chestnut Hill. Johnston displayed wonderful tennis and outplayed Williams in nearly every department of the game.

Williams opened the match, taking his first game on his service. Although he won it was apparent that his service stroke was not working as it should and he gave Johnston one of his points on a double fault. Johnston took the next five games, only one of them going to deuce, and he allowed Williams only one point in two of the other four.

While both players had their ground strokes working well, Johnston was superior to Williams in covering ground, making several wonderful returns of the challenger's cross-court drives. Also, when driven to the baseline by Williams' placements, he showed unexpected speed in returning his opponent's step-voleys, which just kept him on his feet.

With the score 5-1 against him, Williams tried and took the next two games, making a lot of good placements in the eighth game and allowing Johnston but one point. Then on his service he succeeded in passing Johnston at the net and in smashing a hit that put out of his opponent's reach for the first two points in the next game. Then a beautiful backhand drive by Johnston landed just on the line and the set pulled it away from Williams' grasp.

Service again became erratic and after serving a 15 ball he netted his second serve, making the score 20-11. One of the most interesting rallies of the match next came Williams' advantage point, but Johnston drove the ball back served down the side lines and out of reach. Johnston also won his next point when Williams netted a low volley shot. Again Williams' service deserted him and after sending a vicious first ball across which just touched the tape on the net and rebounded on the local star served faultless, giving Johnston the first set 6-3.

The California star led off in the second set and again displayed his ability at covering ground, winning rebounded applause from the gallery by his remarkable "sets." Williams broke through his opponent's serve in the third game, but lost on his own service in the next one. Williams served the only love game of the match in this set, when he won on five served balls. In comparison to the service in this game on his next service the challenger dropped the ball after it was deuce by serving two double faults in a row.

When the third set started Williams served two more double faults, but took the game on Johnston's drives, which were too long. Each now won the service until the cup holder broke through in the seventh game. In the next one, with the score 20-11, Johnston drove a ball down the baseline which the linesman called good, but the spectators differed in opinion, many voicing complaints of the decision. The referee called the score as 20-11 against Williams, and more complaints arose from the galleries. On the service the first ball was good, and Johnston caught it in his hand, giving Williams an ace and setting the score at deuce. This brought rounds of applause from the grandstands for Johnston's sportsmanlike attitude. Williams won on Johnston's service, but in the next game he netted two volley shots, and then drove again, giving the set and match to the visiting star.

The match by points and summary follows:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Johnston 6-3	Williams 2-6	Williams 1-6

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Longwood, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

W. E. Davis of California and R. H. Burdick of Chicago are picked for the finals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—W. E. Davis of San Francisco and Heath Byford of Chicago entered the semi-final round of the annual western championship tennis tournament Thursday afternoon on the Rockhill Club courts by eliminating their rivals in the fifth-round play.

Lucien Williams, a Chicago entry, fell before the California in straight sets, the score of each contest being 6-2. The play of Davis was easily the feature of the match. The San Francisco star was out in the lead practically all the way and the result never was in doubt.

Heath Byford, the veteran player of Chicago, had considerable trouble turning back F. O. Jostles, a St. Louis entry. Jostles forced Byford to uncover his best tennis, but lost after a three-set battle. Byford took the first set, 7-3, then the St. Louis player rallied and forced the Chicagoan to take the short end of a 6-3 set. Starting the last set on even terms, Byford tried the lobbing game, and it was this style of play that defeated the St. Louis star. Jostles, however, played brilliantly in the deciding set, but finally was beaten by his more experienced opponent. The score of third set was 6-4.

The other two fifth-round matches resulted in victories for A. L. Green Jr. of Chicago and R. H. Burdick, another Chicago entry. Green, who is Chicago's city champion, defeated Howard Penfold, holder of the title here, in straight sets, 6-1, 7-5. Burdick disposed of H. V. Johns of Berkeley, California, 8-6, 6-4.

In the semi-finals Chicago will have three players and San Francisco one. Burdick and Davis loom up as the finalists. The final match of the women's singles between Miss C. C. Gould of St. Louis and Miss Margaret Davis of St. Paul did not start until late in the afternoon. The summary:

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Lucien Williams, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated Howard Penfold, Chicago, 6-1, 7-5.
Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, 7-3, 3-6, 6-4.
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated H. V. Johns, Berkeley, California, 8-6, 6-4.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Longwood, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

DALLAS TENNIS
DOUBLES UPSET
John Norton and Arthur Seeligson Defeat J. M. Sanders and Allen Gano in Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
DALLAS, Texas—Fast-played matches marked the third day of the southwestern lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Dallas Lawn Tennis Club here Wednesday. Singles matches were carried down to the fourth round, while the doubles competition is well into the third round. While there were no upsets, some of the younger players of the tournament played sparkling tennis against older opponents, and kept several matches in doubt for periods longer than they were expected to run.

The first surprise came when John Norton and Arthur Seeligson, the San Antonio doubles team, defeated J. M. Sanders and Allen Gano of Dallas.

BECKMAN WINS FROM ALEXANDER

Furnishes Surprise of Seabright
Invitation Tourney When He
Defeats Veteran Tennis Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—Continued ideal weather marked the fourth day of the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. The semi-final matches for the new Seabright bowls drew a crowd to the courts that filled the grandstand and overflowed to the smaller stand erected between the courts. Singles matches brought together W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Hall and Leonard Beekman and F. B. Alexander. In the doubles Beekman and Hall were opposed to Alexander and S. H. Voshell. While Tilden and Vincent Richards, the United States doubles champions, had for opponents R. G. Kinsey and A. B. Graven, the California entries.

These matches gave promise of uncommon tennis and the promise was more than fulfilled. The first match was the Hall-Tilden clash and resulted in a session of splendid play on the part of the champion. Tilden had the service and starting with a dazzling ace, won his game. On the fourth game, Tilden took command and won a love game on Hall's service. His passing shot now began working and he ran out the set easily 6-3.

The second set was even as Tilden, after a brilliant return of a hard service by Hall, which won the third game, eased off and finally lost the set 7-5. Hall took the lead at the start, but after losing the first game Tilden won the next five. Then after Hall had won the seventh Tilden set out to end the match. Again and again he tried to score aces, but not until deuce had been called five times was he able to score the point and win the match.

Meantime Leonard Beekman and Alexander were having a hard match in the other court. Alexander won the first set 6-3, but Beekman's steadiness gradually wore him down and the younger man repeatedly forced Alexander back from the net to baseline play, and using his service very effectively, won the next two sets and the match, 6-1, 6-3. This was a tremendous surprise, as all the experts had picked Alexander to win easily.

SEABRIGHT INVITATION SINGLES
Semi-Final Round
Leonard Beekman defeated F. B. Alexander, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated W. M. Hall, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

SEABRIGHT INVITATION DOUBLES
Semi-Final Round
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards defeated R. G. Kinsey and A. B. Graven, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Leonard Beekman and W. M. Hall defeated F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell, 6-3, 21-19.

In the doubles matches A. B. Graven and R. G. Kinsey after the first games put up a battle with the United States champions that kept the spectators' interest aroused. Rally after rally of the most thrilling kind of volleys brought cheers. The first set went to Tilden and Richards easily as they won the first three games before the Californians got into action. But in the second set Kinsey and Graven took the lead at the start and were never caught, winning the set 6-3.

In the deciding set after Tilden and Richards had won the first four games, Kinsey and Graven suddenly showed wonderful rallying power and fairly swept over the champions winning the next four games and obtaining a lead of three points in the next. Then Tilden, who was serving, drove across three service aces and then took the two remaining points and the game. This ended the rally of the Californians and Tilden and Richards had little trouble in winning the match 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Then came the great upset of the tournament. Beekman and Hall, though they had already taken part in singles matches started in as a doubles team to show what they could do against Alexander and Voshell. They easily won the first set 6-3 and then settled down for a marathon set. Each won one service until 12 all was tied, then Beekman and Hall took the next game on their opponents' service. Hall lost the next service, however, and the monotonous game continued until the score was 19 all when, with all players practically exhausted, Beekman and Hall braced up and won the next two games, and the match 6-3, 21-19. This last set is a record for length of any tournament held at Seabright.

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DOUGLAS EDGAR IS CANADIAN CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
HAMILTON, Ontario—The Canadian open golf championship has crossed the border. Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Georgia, by playing marvelous golf, won the title, and established a world's competition record for 72 holes medal play of 278 on Wednesday. At the end of the third round, which he did in 69, he was nine strokes to the good over any other competitor, and his ultimate victory was expected; but when he completed the last 18 holes in 66, there was no doubt whatever that he was the victor. Edgar took 143 for the first 36 holes, and only 135 for the last 36.

J. M. Barnes, the St. Louis, Missouri, professional, who recently won the western open golf championship of the United States, and R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, tied for second place with 294, or 16 strokes more than the open champion required to win. They were the first three places in the Canadian open to the States for safe custody for one year from date.

There were 44 professionals who started out in play and 12 qualified to continue in the tournament. The scores ran very high and several of the players who were expected to be among the first 12 failed to make that class. Peter O'Hara of the local club was one of these, as he withdrew during the second half of the competition after having had a card of 82 for the morning round. William Macfarland of Port Washington, who was one of the semi-finalists in the tournament last year, failed to qualify, as did George McLean of the Great Neck Golf Club, who had a card of 163, one stroke too high to qualify.

McNamara played rather indifferent golf in the morning, requiring 80 strokes; but in the afternoon he showed up well with a 74. This tied the morning performance of John Hobans of the Englewood Country Club, who played poorly in the afternoon and finished with a total score of 161. The cards of the first 12 follow:

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Thomas Boyd, Fox Hill 79 77 156
John Bredemus, unattached 81 76 157
George Poterham, Glen Cove 79 80 159
James West, Rockaway Hunt 77 79 156
Louis Marquett, White Pines 80 79 159
T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy 80 80 160
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS DAY AT BISLEY

One of the Most Interesting
Features of the Victory Meet
of National Rifle Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—One of the most interesting features of the Victory meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, as indeed of all Bisley meetings, was the Public Schools Day. The meeting had opened the day before in glorious sunshine, and if the wind was tricky the visibility was good. The Bass had been won by Lieutenant Martin with a score of 24; the Halford Memorial challenge cup by Mr. Blood with a score of 22; and Colonel Melish had won the Wimbledon cup with a score of 79, which constitutes a record.

Public Schools Day opened with shooting conditions fairly easy. It is always a great social event; indeed the great social event of the meeting, and, in years past, there was wont to be a great concourse of parents and relatives of all degrees to watch the boys shoot. This year the crowd was not so great as usual, but there was none the less a goodly gathering round the firing point, and those present witnessed some excellent shooting.

In all, some 40 teams had entered for the Ashburton Shield. No team was absent "on the day," and from the first, except for an occasional wild shot, a high all-round standard was maintained. As the afternoon wore on, however, it became steadily more evident that the real struggle for the shield would lie between Charterhouse and Winchester. The two schools ran each other close at each round, but at the opening of the fourth round, Charterhouse led by one point. At the end of the fifth and last round this position was reversed, Winchester ultimately winning by one point, with a total score of 649 against Charterhouse, 648. Felstead was third, with 641. The individual scores of Winchester and Charterhouse at 200 and 500 yards were as follows:

WINCHESTER
Corporal Hannay 40 40 80
Sergeant Welford 40 37 80
Private Wright 42 42 84
Corporal Thring 40 41 81
Private Leach 41 42 83
Private Stephens 37 36 73
C. S. M. Beale 43 40 83
Lieut.-Colonel Temple 45 40 85
Totals 351 313 664

CHARTERHOUSE
Sergeant Worsam Major 40 43 83
Sergeant Ward Clarke 40 45 85
Cdt. Worsam Minor 40 41 81
Cdt. Sawday 41 43 84
Sergeant Cowell 38 38 76
Lieut.-Colonel Burton Brown 45 42 87
Cdt. Burkyne 40 35 75
Cdt. Masfield 37 43 80
Totals 312 335 648

The next in order were: Rugby 635, Repton 630, Marlborough 626, Eton 625, Sedburgh 624, Wellington 613, Highgate 612, St. Lawrence 612, Quondo 610, Clifton 608, Cheltenham 607, Rossall 607, Wellington (Berks) 606, Merchant Taylors 605.

The other important event of the day was the Spencer cup, entry for which is limited to one member of each team, a provision which automatically secures a contest between the reputed best shots in the public schools. Each boy fires 10 shots at 500 yards, and this year Rose of Harrow and Beale of Winchester tied for the top with a score of 46. A deciding shot became necessary, and as a result Rose, with an inner against a magpie by Beale, secured the lead and the cup.

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Corporal Thring 40 41 81
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Garden Clubs for Women

A pleasant feature of the new garden movement in America is found in the organization of women who are fond of flowers into garden clubs. The number of such clubs is constantly growing, and, as a natural result, the gardens of the country are improving. There is not so large a class of women garden makers in the United States who may be called experts, as there is across the water, but with the organized movement now under way for the study of garden subjects, and the encouragement of experimental work, the time will soon come when garden making of an advanced type will be reckoned as a highly desirable accomplishment. This is quite aside from the professional aspect of the subject, which is leading many young women to take up the study of landscape architecture, and which has brought about the establishment of several garden schools for young women.

One of the most active garden clubs is found at Flushing, Long Island. It was organized by Mrs. John Walton Paris, who is still its president. Its purpose is simply to bring about the beautifying of the home grounds and the improving of the appearance of the town. But its activities have been increased, until they cover a wide range. What it is doing indicates the kind of work to which the formation of garden clubs leads. It has given flower shows, established a bird sanctuary, conducted a Saturday plant and flower market, and has done much work to increase food production during the war.

It is quite possible for a garden club to start out with too ambitious a program. Experience has proved that it is best to begin in a small way and to grow by grasping the opportunities that present themselves, one by one. It is always a source of satisfaction for a garden enthusiast to share with others the plants which he has grown and tended with his own hands. This free sharing of one's garden bounty is made easy, when a company of women are linked together in even a loose organization, if they have one common purpose in the growing of beautiful plants.

In the fall, the members of a garden club often carry on a sort of informal exchange which results in more complete gardens all around, with practically no expense. It is usually possible for the members of garden clubs to obtain special rates on plants, fertilizers, and other garden material, simply because they are able to purchase in quantities. In the same way, they are able to obtain the advice of experts in laying out their garden plots and in making the proper combinations of colors.

There is an excellent club of women enthusiasts at Fairfield, Connecticut. There is also a garden of more than common excellence, as well as extensive proportions, in the town. This season the members of the club have been given permission to take walks at intervals through the grounds, having had with them an expert of long experience who has pointed out the reasons for different groupings, who has told about the culture of the various plants seen, and has answered all questions of members as best he could. This has been a great help to each member of the club, in her own garden work.

Some garden clubs have their meetings only in the summer. This is especially true at places like Lenox, Massachusetts, and Litchfield, Connecticut, where there are summer colonies. The members of the clubs in these places are so scattered in the winter that they cannot conveniently get together. Accordingly, they arrange for lectures either indoors or on the lawn, at intervals during the gardening season. Other clubs have lecture courses which last through the winter. Sometimes the lectures are given by experts in different lines on specific topics, while at others lantern slides are used for illustrated lectures of a more general character. All this serves to increase the interest of the women who are fortunate enough to belong to these clubs, in the cultivation of beautiful flowers along systematic and intelligent lines.

All in all, this movement which has won the enthusiastic interest of thousands of women, is certain to go far in putting garden making on a higher plane in America, and in increasing the amount of planting done, which things have their part, of course, in making a more beautiful land.

The Framing of Pictures

The tall man with the eyes of a dreamer took the portrait out of my hand, and laid it down carefully on a dust-colored mat. "That is a lovely picture," he said, picking up and examining the water color, "very lovely."

I did not say anything, though I had to exercise some restraint not to ask him what kind of a frame it needed. I had been referred to this little shop on a side street in the American metropolis, and told that the owner knew a great deal about the framing of pictures. I knew nothing at all, but I was destined to know considerable before I left the shop.

He continued to gaze at the picture in his hand; as a matter of fact, she was not lovely to look upon, though there doubtless was something about the composition of the picture, unseen to my eyes, which he beheld. It was an old-fashioned line and wash water color portrait of a great-aunt of mine, a faintly tinted picture, like the faces one used to see in the colored prints

of the old magazines. After a moment or two more, he said, rather slowly and as if he were trying to ask the question offhand, but not succeeding at all in hiding his concern, "Have you any choice as to the frame?"

I really had not, and I had come into the store with the words almost on my lips; but the man behind the counter interested me and I thought I would "play pretend," as we used to do when we were children, and lead him on.

"Well," I said in my firmest manner, "how do you think a heavy black frame would look?"

But I could not go on with my pretense, for the kind man really looked too pained for me to be insistent in what I am sure to him was monstrous taste.

"I would not choose black for this one, madam," he said gently, and then he smiled, a quick, persuasive smile, like a child's, not at all like a dreamer. His eyes and his smile did not correspond. Still smiling, he offered to show me some frames that he thought would specially suit this particular portrait. I had not the heart to dissuade any further; it seemed like a mild kind of torture, and I realized that my ignorance was not, after all, anything to be playful over. So I offered:

"I think I am willing to leave the framing to you." I was as meek as he had been gentle. He was too well trained and too used, of course, to the vagaries of his customers to show his relief. But I felt it. I knew that, to him, it was almost as if he had rescued something precious from a wretched fate. He only nodded his head gravely, and began to take from the shallow drawers behind the counter one frame after another. He made no false movements; he was deliberate, yet confident. It was as if he were saying: "This will do and this also; this will bring out the color of her hair; this will soften the rather harsh outline; this will—why this one will do all that a frame should do." And it did; but before I could quite see it, he had to try them all, telling me just why he would choose the one that he had selected the moment he knew that the selection was to be left to him. The frame that he had told me would bring out the color of the lady's hair took my fancy immediately, not because it brought out the desired color but, rather, on account of a charming little bead-like effect round its outer edge. There was no logical reason for that bead-like edging so possessing me that it seemed as if no frame without it would be a proper one, and then, too, I had given my word to the patient gentleman that I would leave it to him. Still I persisted:

"I think I like that frame the best, and you say it brings out her hair beautifully. After all, the hair is the prettiest thing about the picture; so why not have that frame?"

"I think I can best tell you why by showing you this one, the one that I would select. It will plead its own case," he said confidently, as one states a self-evident fact. And, indeed, he was right. The inner oval frame, with its almost indistinct line of black round the inner oval and its raised border of lined gilt, was put over the portrait. I knew that he was right.

"How did you know?" I asked, looking at the many frames round us, and knowing that the drawers contained numerous others.

"I do not know how it has come about, if it has come about. But I have been doing this, madam, for 30 years. From the first day I started, the framing of each picture has been to me an individual achievement. Often I realize that there is much about this work of which I know little. You see, no two are alike, really, though that may seem exaggerated to one who has not studied the meaning of the framing of pictures," and again he smiled, this time like a dreamer. Perhaps he was thinking of the first picture he had framed, or maybe of this last.

My great-aunt really did appear to be "very lovely," and I had much more admiration for her than when I had come into the shop, knowing nothing at all about the framing of pictures.

Keeping Supplies Fresh Without Ice

Evaporation is such a successful method of keeping food and beverages cool that it should be brought to the attention of those who may have forgotten about it, or perhaps never used it in any way. The "white monkey" water bottle with which many of us are familiar is a picture of a clay bottle which is slightly porous, and so widely used in the tropics—is a well-known example of this method of cooling without ice. Many modern bungalows now boast of a "white monkey" on the piazza, hanging in a shady spot and filled with the coolest drinking water, ready for use at all times of the day. Evaporation is plainly noticeable in this connection, for the outside of the bottle shows a slight moisture continually.

Housekeepers and campers, who find themselves without ice in warm weather, may keep their perishable supplies fresh by placing them in bottles, and incasing them in a soft, white, porous cloth which has been dipped in water. The bottle is then tied with string, part of the rag used to cover the opening of the bottle, and the whole attached so as to hang in an open window or out of doors, in the shade. The evaporation will insure the preservation of the contents, and, in the case of butter, it will be found quite hard even in very warm weather.



An organdie frock for the schoolgirl

A Frock for Summer Days

Here is a dainty summer afternoon frock, for the schoolgirl, which looks as cool and comfortable as it is pretty. The material is organdie, crisp and sheer and fresh. The frills which edge the collar, reaching to the waistline at each side of the front, the turned-back cuffs on the wide sleeves which outline the bottom of the skirt and also adorn the deep tucks which encircle it, save for the accented plaited panel which extends from neck to lower edge of the skirt in front, are of the organdie itself. The one note of contrast in the gown is struck by the girdle of narrow ribbon, which is tied with streaming ends in front.

Such a frock would be lovely made of orchid colored organdie and finished with a girdle of inch-wide, picot-edge grosgrain ribbon of a deep violet hue. Or one might choose pale pink organdie and use a rich deep rose-colored ribbon with it. Still another attractive combination would be cream with orange ribbon. Obviously, as the illustration shows, the hat to wear with such a dainty gown should be a broad-brimmed, rose-trimmed affair, as this young lady is holding in her hand. It may be of the ever-popular leghorn or any lightweight straw or fancy hat braid—nothing heavy would be suitable—or it may be of white organdie or of organdie to match the dress. The hue of the ribbon girdle might well be matched in the flowers of the hat.

Here and There

LONDON, England—The theme of the charms of the town and the attractions of the country, and the question which of them has the preeminence, is as old as the hills, or at any rate, as the building of the first towns, and the subject has been a prolific one for writers. A large portion of mankind seems to be divided roughly into two classes, country dwellers by preference and town dwellers by preference, or, as La Fontaine has it, country mice and town mice.

There are some people who profess that they like the country "in summer, when it is fine," and the real country lover knows at once, by this saying, that fully half the beauty of the country is hidden from their eyes. There are those who profess that they like the town, "for a time, now and then"; and the true town dweller looks pityingly upon them. There are, however, certain others to whom the delights of both town and country appeal almost equally, and their regret is only that they cannot enjoy both at the same time. "How happy could I be with either," they say, in fact, "were I other dear charmer away." The only solution of the difficulty for such people as these seems to lie in the possession of some kind of a home, be it ever so modest, in both town and country and in a fitting way to and fro, as occasion may demand or necessity impel. The typical town home, in a case of this kind, will probably present a marked contrast

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to the country home. It will be, by preference, a flat, as being more distinctively and essentially urban in its character than a house. Its appointments should, it goes without saying, be as perfect as it is possible to make them, and they may well show an acquaintance with the latest ideas on decoration prevalent in the art world. Planned on such lines, the cushions on its chairs and couches may possibly be daring in their coloring and remarkable in their design, and yet the whole effect not fail to be harmonious. The lamp shades may show original designs, by young artists who are nothing if not adventurous, while its china or pottery, needless to say, will bear the stamp of originality in form and decoration. Its owner, if she is wise, will furnish sparsely and leave herself plenty of scope for the enjoyment of purchasing further treasures in the future. Even the opportunity of going to the shops herself for what she wants is likely to appeal to the woman who has, for a long time, been reduced by country residence to shopping by post.

The decoration of the country cottage, on the other hand, will be planned by the woman with two homes on quite different lines. It will be simple in its appointments and will probably contain some old oak furniture. Its curtains will be as beautiful in design as the hangings in the town flat, but they will be of less sumptuous materials. It will, needless to say, contain a guest room, for the country cottage, above all things, the place in which to share one's enjoyment with a friend. The cottage will, of course, be surrounded by a garden, and here, if the owner be an enthusiast, let her pause and consider, when it comes to the subject of guests, and their entertainment, for the town-bred visitor is not always made happy by an invitation to share in the hostess' labors in the garden, nor, it may be added, is the garden, in such cases, always the gaiety.

At the present time, production will, of course, be the order of the day, and there will be chickens to be visited at the country cottage and perhaps bees or a pig or two. The time spent in the country will be quite as fully occupied as that in the town, but, at the close of the day, may come, when the season permits, the meal taken out of doors, and the peaceful evening spent, perhaps, with the books which, in the town, there may not seem to be always quite so much opportunity of reading.

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Roof Dwelling in New York City

"Let's make it Monday night, then, and remember that I live on the roof now," said the artist to the friend who was coming to see her, in her new studio overlooking the Hudson. A visit to this particular friend was always an interesting experience, so it was with high expectations, regarding the appearance of the new home, that she ascended in the elevator, on the appointed evening, and got out at the top floor, the twelfth in this case.

"She said that she lived on the roof, even reminded me of it," mused the caller, as she began searching for the apartment, having neglected to inquire its location of the hall boy. "Of course, she means the top floor, but it's queer that I can't seem to find it," she continued, as she made another round of the doors. In desperation, she rang one bell at random and inquired from the occupant, concerning the lady in question, "Why, she lives on the roof," he returned promptly.

"You'll have to go up another flight."

Thoroughly famished for her unwillingness to follow directions, the seeker merely did his bidding, and soon discovered herself on a sunshiny roof, swept by river breezes and facing a neatly built apartment, closely resembling a small cottage except that it was finished with waterproofing of dull hue. In response to the knocker, she found herself welcomed into one of the most attractive rooms she had ever seen, the home of the artist and her snowy Spitz. "How perfect this is!" she exclaimed, as she stood for a moment in the doorway, delighted with the tiny fairyland on the roof top.

The large room was lighted at the south by three generous windows, and at the north by an overhead skylight which gave just the proper degree of steady light for painting. A door opposite, on the west side, gave access to a charming outdoor inclosure, overlooking the river for miles in both directions, and separated from the rest of the roof by a high screen lattice-work. The walls had been left cream in color and quite rough in texture, and the woodwork painted a soft gray, against which the colors of the artist loved were allowed to have full play. An old, hand-carved Welsh dresser, of the time of Queen Anne, stood on the left side of the room as one entered, from which point it was shown to best advantage. The open face of this sideboard was made gay with an array of old blue and white English china, over which two wrought-iron candlesticks, holding exceptionally tall candles, mounted guard. A mahogany lowboy, with a small pier mirror suspended above it, its fastening cord knotted at top and its two long ends finished with tassels, which fell at graceful intervals below, was the interest center of the other side. Candlesticks similar to the others, though somewhat smaller, fitted with small candles, were on the bureau also.

A large mahogany day bed was placed across the middle of the room, near the far door, across which was spread a black satin cover, splashed with two or three disks of emerald green, appliqued at intervals, which gave the whole composition a harmonious balance. A large model stand, a rectangular wooden box about two feet high, painted gray and splashed with emerald to match the cover, occupied the space under the south windows, and served as a spacious table for a row of current magazines, laid in orderly fashion upon it. The easel, which stood under the skylight at the opposite end of the studio, was always kept covered with a beautiful silken shawl when not in use, for the hostess does not like to make people feel conscious of her workshop when they come to see her. A low mahogany sewing table, standing near by, is now put to the practical use of holding tubes of brilliant paint in its substantial drawers, all of which is shut out of view when not in use, and only the top, with its cheerful lamp and lacquer box containing com-

partments for sweetmeats remains in evidence during leisure hours. The lamp, like the rest of the apartment, is unusual enough to warrant description, having its rose lining of soft silk draped with two loose squares of canary chiffon placed so that the ends fall at regular intervals about the shade foundation. The corners of the chiffon are finished with carved jade beads of delicate outline, which add just the right oriental note to the whole.

"This is the most attractive place I have ever seen!" exclaimed the visitor sincerely, as she discovered more and more lovely things. Sitting on the day bed, with Billy Boy curled at the foot, she saw the side of the room from which she had entered. The walls were lined with low bookshelves, painted a soft gray to match the woodwork, and filled with gayly bound volumes. Several iron candlesticks broke up the severe line of the top, and a canary silk scarf was draped effectively at one corner of the shelf. Several interesting pieces of pottery and a curious fan completed the decorations of these shelves. An old Paisley shawl, the pride of the artist, had been put to good advantage as covering for a screen frame, and was placed in front of a door leading to a small room adjoining the studio. Scones, in which green candles had dripped wax stalactites of fantastic shapes suspended from the cups, were placed about the walls to advantage. Upon one open wall space hung the artist's most cherished possession, a sampler which her mother had made as an eight-year-old child, the alphabets and her name embroidered in cross-stitching in various colorings.

"I'm particularly fond of my garden," said the hostess, as she drew back the curtain which hung over the west doorway, and they stepped out on the front roof this time. Several dozen barrels and tubs stood side by side about the low roof wall, their weather-beaten sides brightened by a luxuriant growth of vines, nasturtiums, and a variety of other plants, which had made the most of the sunshine and faithful tending given them by their owner. "These barrels were filled quite high with sand, and the plants were allowed to have full play," she explained. "It's my first experience in gardening, and I love to work with them, after I finish my painting every evening. One night I had a little party out here, strung up a lot of Chinese lanterns, and it was truly a delightful place to be in, so far above the noise and confusion of the city. I wonder why there are not more places like this one, for it is hard to understand how lovely and quiet one can be in the city, until one comes up in the roof studio. And the visitor wondered, too, with the artist, for this seemed to be comfort indeed.

Tips for the Bathroom

Rubberized silk makes a practical and effective material for bathroom draperies, since it is waterproof. As it comes in a variety of pretty shades, it may be had to suit the particular color scheme in point. Draperies usually lose their freshness when exposed to the steam of the bath, but the rubberized variety holds their original character nicely and are a great addition to the room. Some people use silk for shower sheets, to carry out the color effect. This silk is a satisfactory material to use as drapery and wall protectors in the country bungalow, where the absence of running water requires one to content himself with the bowl and pitcher, for it shows no sorry effects from possible splashing.

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A Generous Food Plant

Did you ever hear of the yuca, called also the manioc or cassava plant, which grows to a height of some six feet and furnishes three or four articles of food? Calling it "manioc," Herbert J. Spinden, of the American Museum of Natural History, who has spent much time in Central and South America, has recently described the plant and its generous contribution to the food of the world. According to Mr. Spinden, the juicy roots of the yuca or manioc, which somewhat resemble a sweet potato in shape, afford a sort of flour or meal which is the chief food of the Indians of the wet lowlands of South America, and is also much used in the West Indies.

There are two varieties of manioc, according to Mr. Spinden, one avoided because of a certain acid it contains which must be removed from it, the other usually being eaten as a fresh vegetable, as the flour made from it is of an inferior grade. The process of making the meal is most primitive, consisting of grating the manioc roots upon a board, set with rock crystals. Next the grated meal is subjected to high pressure, in order to remove the poisonous juice, the Indians accomplishing this by stuffing the meal into a basket tube, which is then stretched out so that its volume is decreased and a really tremendous pressure exerted.

This fluid squeezed out through the basket work into pottery jars, the meal is removed from the tube and thin cakes or wafers are made of it, baked upon griddles and slightly browned on each side. These will keep for a long time and are said to be excellent food. The method of making them is rather curious; instead of mixing the meal with water or any other liquid to make a dough, they simply sprinkle it over the top of the griddle, letting cohesion result from a sort of melting process. In tropical countries, the manioc meal is used for making various other dishes.

Starch, a condiment, and tapioca are the other food products yielded by the yuca. The starch is extracted from what is called the poisonous fluid—or, rather, it is allowed to settle in the pottery jars and the fluid is then poured off. This is said to command a higher price than cornstarch in the tropics. Next, the juice is heated to a point considered sufficient to destroy the poison in it, and then it is used as a condiment, the name cassareep being given to it. This is said to serve as a base for various table sauces and for the soup known as Philadelphia pepper pot. By heating the starch while it is moist, tapioca is produced.

According to Mr. Spinden, the yuca or manioc has an immense food value and could be used to great advantage as a substitute ration. The crop, he says, is one that could be obtained in a short time and in tremendous quantities. He believes, however, that much education would be necessary before the general public could be brought to use it.

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THE PROPAGATION OF TREES

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England—Many people who from time to time have enjoyed the fragrant perfume and shade of trees, especially those of our native pine forests, have little or no idea of the process by which our common forest trees are propagated. In fact, natives of the northern areas of Great Britain, although they have been in the closest touch with their native pines from childhood onward, have never examined a seed or recognized a natural seedling. They have all along been accustomed to see young transplants of two, three, and four years brought from the home nursery or from some large tree-raising nursery, and although they have sometimes assisted at the planting, when mania have been organized on large estates for the afforestation of suitable areas, they have never investigated the early stages of the tiny seedlings or even seen an actual seed.

This is not to be greatly wondered at, as the collection and extraction of native forest tree seeds have been in the hands of a few large northern firms who have specialized in the business and employed a comparatively small number of forest hands. The flowers of forest trees are in most cases small and not of a brilliant color; therefore they often escape the eyes of the casual observer. The pollen is distributed by insects and wind, and, in densely wooded areas, the quantity of sulphur-colored pollen held in suspension in the air at the flowering season is often very large, provided the climatic conditions are favorable.

Why Rain Is Sometimes Yellow

This is particularly true in the vicinity of large pine forests, and the writer as a boy in the north of Scotland was quite familiar with the phenomenon of yellow rain which often occurs in June when a thunderstorm takes place after a period of dry weather. The pollen is brought down with the rain and flows in yellow streams at the sides of the roads, till a yellow deposit is left at the margins of the current. The writer has also heard the old wisecrackers remark, viz., that it was little wonder a thunderstorm should take place with "such an accumulation of sulphur" in the atmosphere. This gives some idea of the ignorance prevalent with regard to local botanical conditions.

Most forest trees set seed very freely, but the yield varies from year to year, according to the season, the weather at the pollination period, and during the autumn being a determining factor with regard to setting and maturing. Some trees, as the beech, do not produce crops of seed every year, but every four years. Then there is the risk that the seed year may be rendered a blank owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. It seldom occurs that the oak yields two heavy acorn crops two years in succession. The most highly concentrated sap in the tree goes toward the production of seed, and after a heavy crop there is generally a year or two of rest; then comes a heavy seed yield again.

English Climate Unfavorable

Some introduced trees never produce seed in England. Amongst these may be noted the common lime (Gilia Europaea) which, frequented by bees and insects when in flower even more than most trees, never sets seed. This is no doubt due to the unsuitability of the English climate, as seed matures in the usual way on the Continent. Trees of this description are usually raised in England by a process of layering. Stools are carefully planted in the home nursery, and the young shoots are pegged down under the soil each season and cut away the following spring, when it is found that they have produced roots, can be planted in rows, and grown on.

Some seeds, such as hornbeam and thorn, require to be collected and put amongst sand (stratified) to get rid of the fleshy part and soften the hard casement by which the kernel is surrounded. Others, such as sycamore and ash, may be sown direct the same autumn as they are collected. One of the smallest and lightest forest tree seeds is that of birch, and this is carried by wind considerable distances. Although birch seed is easy to collect, it is often difficult to germinate when sown in nursery beds. It requires almost no covering of soil, and, unless moisture can be retained in the surface layer during the germinating period, the whole operation is often a failure. Nevertheless, the seedlings come up naturally, and by the thousand, in some parts of Ireland and in the Scottish moorlands, where the seeds have been carried by wind and are self-sown.

The Regrowth of Pine Forests

Before proceeding to describe the collection and extraction of pine seeds, it may be interesting to state that there exists such a process as natural regeneration, where the seed falls and the seedlings come up naturally and only require thinning out later. This takes place with oak, beech, sycamore, and ash when the soil conditions below the parent trees are favorable for germination. The same process is sometimes carried out with pines, when a mature area is felled. Parent trees are left standing, and from these the seeds fall naturally, and come up as young seedlings, thus afforesting the felled area.

The seed of all conifers is held in what are termed "cones," which are really inflorescences formed into a hard, woody conical body, made up of a series of scales overlapping each other. These cones begin forming in early summer and mature in autumn. The collecting of the cones is usually done by women and boys, who remove them from the trees during the winter

months. Areas where timber is being felled are usually selected for this process so that the cones can be picked from the ground without the aid of long ladders. The women and boys are usually paid by the bushel of picked cones, and the price varies from 8d. to 1s. 3d. per bushel in the case of Scotch pine, to slightly more in the case of larch. The average yield of seed per bushel may be anything from six to nine ounces. The writer has superintended a large collection where, in a good seed year, an average of 10 ounces per bushel was obtained. The cones are usually placed in two-bushel bags, and stored away in a dry shed pending extracting operations.

The Seedling Pine

Seed merchants in the north, who specialize in seeds of the native pines, have special kilns for drying the cones. Various substances are used as fuel for firing, but by far the most satisfactory is anthracite coal, which is smokeless and keeps up a strong body of heat without serious fluctuations. After the kilns have been filled and the fires lit, the temperature may be allowed to rise to 120° Fahrenheit for the first 48 hours; after several hours' heating the cones begin to crack and to open out. At the end of 48 hours, it is advisable to reduce the temperature slightly. In any case it must not be increased; otherwise, the seeds which begin to drop out may become roasted. At the end of 96 hours from the commencement of the heating, the cones should be well opened, but this depends to a great extent on the sample as to whether there are many young cones in the batch. The latter take a longer time to dry and open; and when the sample is mixed, longer time must be given if it is desired to obtain the maximum quantity of seed per bushel.

When the cones are dry and perfectly open they are removed from the kiln and passed over a riddle, which allows the seed to drop through, but keeps back the cones. The kiln is again filled with another batch of cones, and the process of heating proceeded with afresh. After the seed has been got out of the cones, it is spread in a layer three to four inches deep on a stone or wooden floor. Each seed at this stage is attached to a wing, which assists its distribution when falling from the cones on high trees, but for the sake of reducing the bulk and to facilitate sowing, it is well to remove the wings. The seed in the layer already referred to is then damped with a watering can and hose, and allowed to lie for 12 hours with an occasional turning, until it has again become dry. Then it is ready for "rubbing down."

"Winnowing" the Chaff

This is done by women and boys, who pass the seeds through their hands, subjecting them to the rubbing process. The wings, rendered very brittle by damping and drying, are thus removed. When the seed has been subjected to this process two or three times, it is ready for dressing, which means that it is placed in the hopper of a special winnowing machine with suitable riddles. The broken portions of the wings are driven off by the blast in much the same way as chaff is driven off in the winnowing of corn. Along with the wings goes all the light seed, while the plump seed passes down through the riddles and is delivered in two grades at the base of the machine. The seed is now bagged up into the desired quantities, and stored away for sowing in spring. New seed usually gives the best germination, but it has considerable vitality and can be kept over for two seasons.

The foregoing processes apply to all the pines, Picea, Abies and Douglasia families alike. Some, by reason of the hardness of the cones, take a longer heating period; as, for instance, Pinus Pinaster, the cluster pine, which is used very largely in the sand dunes of France and other parts of the Continent but not widely grown as timber in Britain.

The collection of larch cones is carried out in several places in the north of Scotland, but the well-known Dunkeld larches on the Duke of Athol's estates in the valley of the Tay have long been famous as seed-collecting areas. Larch cones are more difficult to open than those already described. They require to be soaked in water and then dried rapidly, some of the leading extractors having special machinery, consisting of spiked high-speed rotary drums, which tear the cones asunder. The liberated seed is then dressed and bagged in a manner similar to that of the pinus section.

Standards of Germination

The dried cones make excellent fire lighters, and are eagerly sought after by the villagers in forest areas. They contain a considerable amount of resin, and, when dry, require only the application of a lighted match to insure a rapid combustion. Where large quantities of cones are dried, they are often used for firing the kiln, along with a certain amount of coal. Otherwise, they rapidly accumulate, and take up large storage space. The standard of germination for Scotch pine is often 90 per cent and over, but in the case of larch it is much lower, usually ranging from 50 to 70 per cent.

Corsican and Austrian pine germinate well over 80 per cent, while Norway spruce will often give a still higher germination. Douglas pine, on the other hand, does not give such a high standard of germination, and often comes in about 50 to 60 per cent. Most of the pine family give the largest seed yields when they have reached maturity. There is every likelihood that collectors of cones and extractors of seed will have a busy time for several winters, as there are no stocks of seed in the country, and afforestation will have to take a foremost place in the reconstruction program of the future of Great Britain.

MANY MAHOGANY TREES IN PANAMA

Large Quantities of the Valuable Timber Available for Export for More Than 30 Miles on Each Side of the Canal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The question as to whether the mahogany of Panama is the same tree as that known in other parts of the West Indies and of Central America has been a subject of discussion among timber men on the isthmus, as well as among natural scientists, for some time. The latest information would seem to indicate that the Panama mahogany is a variety closely allied to that well known to the timber men in the United States as Honduras mahogany. Dr. O. F. Cook of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his book on the plants of Porto Rico, states that the original, or the true, mahogany, the botanical name of which is Swietenia Mahogany, was found originally in Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Trinidad. It seems probable that this West Indian tree gave the trade name to all of these trees whose timber is so similar as to be almost indistinguishable except by expert examination; but from a strictly botanical point of view, the West Indian tree differs from the one in Honduras, and the one in Honduras is now believed to be practically identical with those in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Honduras Tree the Standard

As Honduras mahogany is regarded as a standard in the timber trade, and is accepted universally as the real article, notwithstanding the fact that it is not botanically the real mahogany; it may be said, therefore, that the Panama variety is of the same species as that in Honduras, and, therefore, a true mahogany in the trade sense of the word, although not identical with the Swietenia Mahogany of the West Indies.

The common native name for mahogany is caoba, a name stated to have originated in Haiti and to be of Indian derivation. It is used, however, by the Spanish natives of Central America, and it is the common term applied to the tree in Panama. The Central American mahogany is stated by Dr. Henry Pittier, probably the most eminent botanical authority of Central America, to belong to the family of the Meliaceae, and he gives two species of the trees as Guarea Caoba and Guarea Guianensis. The French name for mahogany in Martinique and Haiti is acajou. Dr. Cook states that a Guarea is found in Porto Rico, where it is also called acajou, and is the same class as the mahogany. Nearly 200 Feet High

The mahogany of Panama is a tree sometimes reaching a height of nearly 200 feet and six feet thick. It often grows in clumps so that it is not uncommon to find it to the number of 10,000 large trees to the square mile. Such a forest of mahogany, however, is rare, although there are occasionally places of this sort. As a general rule, the mahogany occurs in scattered clumps, so that an average of two or three such big trees as those above mentioned per acre is the most that timber men would expect to find.

There has been a considerable amount of mahogany exported from Panama, but the resources of the country are not at all exhausted, and at a distance of more than 30 miles on each side of the canal there are large quantities still available. The getting out of the mahogany is comparatively easy, because of the large number of small rivers running from the mountains to the sea throughout the whole of the republic, enabling timber men to float the timber down these streams to the sea at the height of the rainy season. The scarcity of labor may be said to be the principal reason why the mahogany resources of Panama have not been more developed. There are old houses in Panama built of this wood, where the timber has stood the test of time for more than a century.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A new turbine plant municipal lighting establishment has just been put into operation. The new facilities will give municipal light to 5000 additional homes before the end of the year and with the prospective expenditure of about \$500,000 more, lines will be extended serving another 10,000 homes. Bonds are expected to be issued by the city to pay for building of lines as soon as the proper authority can be obtained.

An official opening of the improved municipal plant took place on July 12 when official and continuous operations of the 15,000 kilowatt generators started. A 6000 horsepower boiler has been installed and building room is to be provided for an additional 50,000 kilowatt generator. The present city rate is 3 cents a kilowatt, while the privately owned illuminating company varies its charges all the way from 5 to 10 cents per kilowatt, according to a privately arranged scale. A six-room house in the residence district averages about 7 cents per kilowatt.

REFERENDUM IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Voters of Chicago are to determine at a referendum in November whether two measures passed by the Illinois Legislature at its recent session, one providing for non-

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EDUCATIONAL

RECONSTRUCTION
AT CAMBRIDGEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The reconstruction of the university has made it necessary to bring up for decision an important point concerning university finance. While many universities in England have received state aid for some time past, at Oxford and Cambridge, except for a few minor grants for special purposes, such as agriculture and forestry, the expenditure has been met entirely from the university and college endowments, which are derived from private sources, and from the students' fees. The difficulties of keeping the various departments, particularly those possessing expensive laboratories, in efficient working order, have increased rapidly in the years of war; and now that students are returning in great numbers, with perhaps unusual keenness to learn, it is important that adequate provision shall be made for teaching them.

The Rising Costs

The wages of assistants and the cost of materials have risen enormously. Recently the salaries of the senior lecturers, drawn from the heads of scientific departments, a statement showing that some £17,000 annually will be required to meet the increased cost in wages and materials alone, merely to restore these departments to the level they had reached at the outbreak of war; and it is expected that many classes will next October be even more numerously attended than in 1914, so that further expenditure may be necessary.

The same communication draws attention to the attitude of the teaching staffs, and anticipates that these will have to be increased on the average by 50 per cent. if the university is to continue to employ men of the highest ability. The incomes of teachers in Cambridge have never been large ones, and the tendency in recent years has been rather toward their reduction than the reverse, owing to lack of the necessary funds. For instance, in a recent number of the official university organ, the Reporter, one may read that a certain very well-known lecturer, of more than 30 years' experience, re-appointed at a stipend of £50 a year; the vacancy is announced of a lectureship in anthropology and embryology at £50, and a hard-worked deputy for a professor receives less than £200 a year. In another number two vacancies are announced in chemistry at £50 and £200 respectively, and a lecturer in forestry is offered £50. It is true that in some cases the holders of these posts will also be fellows of a college, and many receive up to £250 from the source in addition, but this is by no means always the case.

Insufficient Salaries

It is thus necessary, unless the lecturer possesses some considerable private source of income, for him to spend much of his time in taking private pupils, or in earning money in other ways, and he is consequently not always able to devote as much time as is desirable to research and advanced study. The propriety of the university paying its teachers a living wage cannot be questioned, and, owing to the rise in the cost of living, an increase in stipends is now a point which concerns the efficiency of the university very nearly, since on such stipends as those mentioned, it will often be impossible to induce a man of ability to accept a university post.

In the same memorandum they say that "they trust the Council of the Senate will agree that the provision of additional income for these requirements is very urgent." Indeed it has been said publicly that some departments will be unable to reopen in October unless more money is forthcoming.

Proposals for finding the necessary money fall under four heads: the raising of students' fees, an increase in the college contributions to the university, an extended appeal to rich private friends of the university to whom so much gratitude is already due, and the acceptance of a government grant with such conditions as may be imposed.

Ways of Increasing Income

Of these, the first two may be excluded at once, both as undesirable, and as inadequate to yield the necessary sum. The present moment does not seem suitable for any considerable increase in fees, when so many undergraduates are returning four or five years older than the age at which the university is usually entered, many of them married, and nearly all anxious to complete their courses so that they may enter their chosen profession as soon as possible. And very few of the colleges could make a substantial increase in their contributions on their present incomes without impairing the college life.

At the discussion held on May 13 there were eight speakers in favor of an immediate application to the government and three against. It was contended that it would be much better first to make an appeal for money to private friends, and then only in the event of failure to apply to the government. In the last speech, indeed, one speaker, who described his experience of control by the Board of Education, maintained that "it might be better for our universities to struggle on in comparative poverty rather than yield to the temptation of affluence coupled with state control."

But Sir J. J. Thomson, who declared himself a convert to the proposal to obtain a grant, argued that though he might himself dislike receiving government money, he disliked the idea of an inefficient university still more. He pointed out that the alternative of appealing to private individuals was not likely to succeed unless the government aid, with the accompanying possibility of control, was at any rate given a trial. They might say that if

government aid had been offered, the university ought not to reject it, and then appeal to private friends for the money.

Mr. Fisher had stated that he fully appreciated the vital importance of autonomy in educational matters in the university, yet some speakers feared that Cambridge might be subjected to undesirable interference by unwelcome officials. Even if Mr. Fisher were permanently the Minister of Education, one speaker said he believed that officialdom would be too strong for him; and the university ought not to risk the prospect of coming under the control of a future Labor government by accepting their money.

Objections to State Aid

But this was not a view generally held. Sir J. J. Thomson believed that the feeling in favor of university autonomy was spreading among members even of the Labor Party. Professor Pope and others considered that the government could always control the universities if it wished to do so, and the present time when the Minister of Education was himself a man of wide sympathy and education, was a very good time for inviting the government inquiry. And experience of the form taken by government control now exercised in the case of those universities in receipt of Treasury grants was very favorable. A grant has been made every five years, and at the end of the period a standing committee inspects the university and reports on the expenditure of the grant, and if the money has been wisely spent, the grant is continued or even increased. All those whom Sir J. J. Thomson had consulted said that they had been left perfectly free, that no pressure had been exercised on them at all, and that the money had been given practically without conditions. The possibility of control doubtless exists, but experience shows that it has been exercised wisely in the past, and it does not seem likely that it will be any less wisely exercised if the university accept the government grant than if they do not.

One speaker who had been at a government experimental station during the war, gave it as his experience of government control that so soon as his department became efficient, the necessary money was forthcoming, and there was no undue interference. Cambridge has, during the war, given proofs of its efficiency in many directions besides the military service of the younger men; the adaptability, technical skill, and initiative of members of the university has been of paramount importance. Cambridge men left their normal occupations and conducted with skill many of the most important of the scientific, engineering, economic, and international problems which arose; many boards of invention and research have been to a large extent staffed and guided by Cambridge lecturers and professors; and past and present members of the science and economics schools have surely done as much as any other single body of men in meeting the national emergency. The present is the right time for an application for government assistance, while Cambridge has many friends among government officials, and before adverse financial circumstances impair the efficiency of the university.

On May 31, the question was put to the Senate for decision, and the Council's proposals were carried somewhat unexpectedly, without opposition. Cambridge may, therefore, expect to receive a temporary grant to meet its immediate needs and to undergo the ordeal of a government inquiry. It is anticipated that when an application for a permanent grant is made in due course, the opponents of the proposals will choose that time to attempt to defeat them.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has been a long debate in congregation at Oxford on the new responsibilities statute which provides for exemption from Greek. The only amendment that was carried permitted candidates to take both Greek and Latin instead of taking a modern language as one of the other languages. The statute has, however, to pass through yet another stage before compulsory Greek can be considered as abolished.

In convocation a pension was granted, on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, to Mr. W. B. Gamlen who, for upward of 46 years, has acted as secretary to the curators of the university chest, Oxford. The members of the House stood as a token of respect while the vote was carried in silence.

A number of the British oil companies have agreed to join together in a scheme for endowing a chemical school at Cambridge. The Burnham Oil Company have agreed to contribute £50,000, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company £50,000, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company £50,000, and Lord Cowdray and Mr. Clive Pearson between them £50,000, making the total £200,000 which is required. Mr. Detering, who has taken a very great interest in the scheme from the beginning, has offered to make the £200,000 into a trust for the benefit of the school. The Vice-Chancellor expressed the thanks of the university for this most magnificent gift.

Presentation Day of London University has once more been observed after an interval of some years. As the War Office is still in possession of the building customarily used for the ceremony, the Albert Hall was taken in order to accommodate the many students past and present. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir Cooper Perry) spoke of the efforts that were being made to meet the needs of those students who had returned and who were anxious to go on with the education that had been interrupted by

the war. For such students the university had made appropriate arrangements in which they were cooperating with the Board of Education and the Ministry of Labor. Most of the teaching staff had now returned.

After the presentation of the successful students to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, delivered an address in the course of which he said that they had met to celebrate the resurgence of university life in London after the interruption caused by the war. It was most satisfactory that London University, and the other universities, had never been so full of students as they were today. For the first time in the history of Britain, a large proportion of the male students had experienced the hardest discipline, the sternest schooling that life could offer. The light-hearted aristocracy of the playground was confronted by another aristocracy which had earned merit from the war, and had come back to prepare itself for the duties of civilian life, and was set upon serious business.

Mr. Fisher advised those who were now passing through their university experiences to extract something definite from it. Recalling Samuel Pepys' self-congratulation that it had been his good fortune to meet amusing people, he said that that was because Pepys himself was an amusing person, who perhaps took every means to stimulate the amusing qualities of others. So with the students before him. If they looked out for amusement at the university, they would probably obtain amusement; if they looked out for learning, they would obtain learning. But if they made no search for anything in particular, then they would carry away nothing in particular. To those who had received a degree, and were considering what career to choose, he offered this advice: Adopt the calling which in your own view is likely to contribute most effectively to the formation of your own character. Risk everything for that. Do not be tempted by the snug little post, the safe little income; do not lay too much stress on the prudential advice given by your elders. Keep moving on broad lines.

HINT AT NATIONAL
EDUCATION PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—"History and Education for Citizenship" was the subject of an address delivered recently by Dr. Daniel C. Knowlton of Newark, New Jersey, at Brown University, to the normal school students, and the public-school teachers of Providence. He emphasized the necessity of substituting the idea of social development and change for the instinctive notion of a static world.

Dr. Knowlton represents a joint committee of the American Historical Association, and the National Board for Historical Service, in cooperation with the Commission on a National Program for Education of the National Education Association.

Starting from the idea of education for citizenship, the committee plan courses in history for the eight years of the common school and the four years of high school, according to Dr. Knowlton. Special attention has been paid to the needs of the normal, vocational, and rural schools, as well as distinctive Americanization programs. Modern and American history, based on economics, sociology, and political science, will be the subjects to be concentrated upon.

Regarding the method of teaching, the speaker asserted that one of the plagues of the present is the necessity of placing greater stress than formerly upon significant interpretative ideas, as opposed to a multiplicity of unrelated facts. No gaps must be left, he declared, between the pupil's historical knowledge and the life he enters upon leaving school.

BENEFACTION FOR
TROON ANNOUNCEDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Residents in the borough of Troon have received a princely benefaction for educational purposes. It is estimated as probably amounting to £200,000. The benefactor is Mr. Charles Kerr Marr, of Lloyd's Avenue, a member of the firm of Hull, Blythe & Co., which has a world-wide organization for the coaling of ships. After making several bequests and annuities, he has left the residue of the property (amounting in all to £283,594) in trust as follows:

"For granting prizes or rewards to persons who are or have been bona fide residents in the borough of Troon, and who are, or have been, scholars in some public elementary school, in or toward building or maintenance of any public school, elementary or otherwise, in Troon. In or toward the maintenance of exhibitions or scholarships tenable at any institution of education higher than elementary as the trustees may determine."

FILIPINO PENSIONADOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—There are 31 names on the first list of government students who have been recommended to the council of state for fellowships in educational institutions of the United States. In all there are to be 125 pensionados this year. In the first group to leave, about Aug. 1, will be Miss Ramona S. Tirona, principal of the University High School, and Miss Teresa Solis, a Normal School graduate who has been to the United States.

AS TO UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—"Up and down the country boards of trustees are anxiously searching for university presidents. There are many vacancies and apparently no one to fill them. The search goes on, complicated by the fact that the seekers have no very clear idea as to what it is they really want. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the persons interested that the office of university president may be an anachronism, that it may be prejudicial to the best interests of the institution, and that it may not have the best possible effect on the man who may be over-persuaded to accept it," says Prof. Frederick J. Teggart of the University of California, chairman on apparatus for productive scholarship of the American Association of University Professors.

"When a board of trustees invites a college professor to accept a presidency, it is customary to guarantee him against molestation in the enjoyment of power," Professor Teggart continued, in explanation. "He is to have a free hand and is to be retained indefinitely. Once inaugurated, the president sets out on a career which gives him an excellent opportunity for self-assertion and a minimum chance of being called to account for his official acts."

Questions as to Selection

"The tests applied to candidates for the office are, of course, purely superficial. The board scarcely knows what to look for and if the prospective head can make a reasonably good address, if he be endowed with a sufficiently pleasing and dignified exterior, an average trustee will be entirely satisfied. Once appointed, the board stands by the president because he is there, and since no tangible monetary profits are involved, trustees are often at a loss for a criterion on which to judge of the success or failure of the administration."

"Thus the university may accept for its highest post a man untrained for the position he is to fill, selected him on the basis of personal acceptability and not because of specific qualifications. It places him in a situation where he is shielded from adverse criticism and where the judgment of those best qualified to speak of his success or failure is discounted in advance. It offers to the man inaugurated under such conditions practically unrestricted power over the fortunes of the members of the university and a far-reaching influence upon the ideals and aspirations of the students who attend the institution."

Certain Consequences

"As a consequence, the American university president inclines to become a tyrant, an arbitrary ruler, and an autocratic impatience with those who differ from him in opinion. The terms upon which he is appointed can scarcely have the best effect upon a man who could be found to take the risk of accepting the position. "Is not the presidency in form a relic of the days before the Civil War, when the president was simply one of the faculty, by preference a professor of philosophy? He usually arrived at the position after many years. He conducted a university as a business, for meritorious services, and was not disposed to make of it a stepping-stone to political life. This old arrangement with all its unmistakable charm was doomed when the Rockefeller and the Stanfords decided to have their millions administered in 'a business-like way.' Thus came into play the theory of 'getting the right man and letting him run it without let, check, or hindrance,' the theory which involved the delegation to the president of full power to appoint and dismiss members of the faculty without other reason than his own judgment or desire."

"This system, however in keeping with business ideals, has evoked practically continuous disputes and troubles between faculties and presidents, disputes which tend in a marked degree to weaken the initiative and morale of the teaching profession in the United States. Against the system there have been repeated and consistent protests, leading finally to the establishment of a permanent committee of university professors to take cognizance of the numerous difficulties as they arise."

Present-Day Complexities

"The universities of the United States have grown to such an extent during the last two or three decades that even an industrious president, free from the burden of national politics, cannot now hope to perform the duty which he undertook, let us say, 20 years ago. As a result important changes have been going on in administration through the tendency of the president to delegate many of his functions. Indeed, the effort, conscious or unconscious, to arrive at a new basis for administration constitutes a marked development of the university in recent years."

"The most obvious phase of this movement is the growth in power and independence of the professional school or college. Quite obviously some of these units like agriculture, engineering and law, are now larger than the whole institution was 20 years ago and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the dean of one of these colleges occupies as responsible a post and receives as high a salary as the president of a large university in the nineties."

"The power of the administrative department represents a genuine movement springing out of the needs of the university of today. The president cannot be conversant with the many problems that confront the different schools included within the institution. Hence

these units tend more and more to transact their own business and there appears to be a current not to be resisted to make the dean a completely responsible part of the administration.

Board of Deans as Head

"What, then, is to be done? Are we to continue the office of president despite the difficulties which it creates, or are we to recognize the actual trend of events? If we are to follow the line of development it is clear that what is wanted today is not one president, but a competent board of deans or executive heads of the principal units which go to make up the university. Under such an arrangement we would have a body of men expert in various lines, not one man expert in all save a given specialty. "We would have the administrative affairs of the institution discussed from different angles and discussed with some approach to publicity. We would have a body to which appeal could be taken in cases of misunderstanding between any dean and the faculty of the college over which he presides. We would have an end of that personal autocracy which has, it is widely agreed, consistently tended to undermine the vitality of our university teaching."

"With the vacancies which exist at the present time, there is a unique opportunity to make a departure from the administration of the American university and to bring our highest educational institutions more nearly in touch with American life. The problems of today are many and serious and the university should be put in a position to bring its support to the community in the difficulties which beset us. What we need today is an educational policy which will define the relation of the university to the community, and such a system within the university as will encourage the best men to devote themselves to this particular form of public service. Neither of these objects can be obtained so long as the government of the university is undemocratic."

"If we believe in democracy, let us have it in the university. If we have had sufficient evidence of the evils of arbitrary power, let us acknowledge it in America. The university in America has been practically the only example of unrestrained autocracy in our democracy, and there is a steadily increasing weight of confidence among men who understand the situation that an administration based on a board of deans would eliminate this reproach."

CITIZENS ASKED TO
CRITICIZE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin.—In an effort to secure the cooperation of all citizens of the State in a state-wide educational program, the Wisconsin State Board of Education has issued the following bulletin:

"All citizens, but especially all persons in any way connected with the public schools in the State, are urged to make suggestions for the improvement of the public schools of the State (from the one-room rural school to the university)."

"These suggestions shall be gathered together each year, annotated, printed and widely distributed about the State for the purpose of provoking discussion, securing further improvement, and in general awakening an active local interest in education. "It is hoped that the printed suggestions will be made the basis of teachers' meetings and faculty meetings in every school in the State, and that good suggestions developed by such meetings will be forwarded to the State Board of Education."

"It is hoped, too, that school boards, boards of education, and boards of regents, as such will likewise forward comments or improvements to the State Board of Education. "Whenever it will be helpful, the State Board of Education may call a conference for the discussion of the problems raised (or)."

"The State Board of Education may urge teachers' associations to discuss these questions at their sectional meetings or at the general meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers Association in November. "The State Board of Education will revise the best suggestions, after receiving the benefit of this state-wide discussion, and present them to the Legislature in a printed pamphlet."

AMERICAN NOTES

Members of the faculty of Ohio State University are now organized. Choice of a name and drafting of the constitution are left to a committee which is to report in September. At the preliminary organization of the meeting, which was presided over by P. W. Coker, secretary of the college of arts, philosophy, and science, and professor in the department of political science, the consensus of opinion was that it would be poor strategy either to call it a union or to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. All the colleges of the university are represented in the organization. Heads of departments, professors, assistant professors, and instructors are members.

President H. S. Drinker of Lehigh University announces the appointment of Lawrence B. Chapman as associate professor in the new course of ship construction and marine transportation, which was instituted a year ago in the department of civil engineering. Professor Chapman is a graduate of the course in naval architecture and marine engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He taught at the institute for a while and was later assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Maine. He has had long experience in engineering and naval construction work with leading concerns in this country and England. The Lehigh course in ship construction and marine transportation prepares

men to take part in the designing and construction of ships and to enter the field of marine trade. It adds to the engineering, subject, economics, and business administration subjects, preceded by the usual fundamental subjects of mathematics, chemistry, and modern languages. This combination of engineering and business furnishes a broad preparation for men who desire to engage in international trade.

As a result of a recent special election called by the Board of Education, taxpayers of Portland, Oregon, have made it possible for every teacher in the city to receive a flat increase of \$400 a year, beginning Jan. 1, 1920. To the teachers themselves is given much of the credit for successful passage of the measure. They donated about 3 1/2 per cent of a month's salary, and with the sum employed campaign manager, had a publicity man, sent out literature and advertised extensively in the newspapers for about three weeks previous to the election. Meetings were held in schoolhouses, and many of the large civic organizations lent ready support.

William Wheeler and Russell Carter have been engaged for next season at the University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Wheeler, who has been for some time in demand as tenor at music festivals, will direct the work of the vocal department. Mr. Carter, who has been long a teacher and lecturer upon music topics in schools and universities of the east, will have charge of the department of public school music.

NEW DOMESTIC
SCIENCE COLLEGEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—After waiting for about four years, the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science has at last been able to enter its new premises, situated in Park Drive at the northeast entrance to Kelvingrove Park. The new building, a handsome structure of red stone, was completed in 1915, but was immediately thereafter requisitioned by the Army Council.

Formerly the college carried on its work in five separate buildings in the city, a procedure the very opposite of economical, and of necessity entailing much extra labor. In 1911 a movement was inaugurated to do away with this state of affairs by seeking to provide a commodious building to house all the activities of the college and adequate to meet the possibilities of development. On being approached by the governors, the Scottish Education Department, which recognizes the college as a "central institution" under the Education (Scotland) Act of 1908, promised a grant of £15,000, provided an equal sum was raised locally. The money was speedily subscribed, and no time was lost in the erection of the building which was completed shortly after the outbreak of war.

A Model Plant

The new structure has been fitted up with the most approved appliances for the teaching of domestic science. It includes commodious lecture rooms, practice kitchens, laundries, sewing and upholstery rooms, two model houses, an institutional kitchen, a servery and scullery, as well as laboratories and a dining hall; and it is also fitted with steam and electric equipment for the training of institutional housekeepers. The nature of the equipment indicates the object of the college, which is to provide at moderate cost theoretical and practical instruction in cookery, laundry work, dressmaking, millinery, and housewifery work for those wishing to become thoroughly conversant with household management in its various aspects, and for others desirous of becoming professional housekeepers, cooks, laundresses, dressmakers, and milliners, or having charge over such branches of labor. The college also trains those students whose aim is to become teachers of domestic science. These latter must spend over four years on the two courses prescribed, courses which are arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Education Department. In the building provision is made for the residence of 27 students, the idea being to meet the convenience of those coming from the country to attend the classes. The staff consists of between 30 and 40 instructors, all fully qualified for the carrying on of the work.

The college is managed by 23 governors, 21 of whom are elected by the members of the college from their own number, and the remaining seven by the following public bodies: the Corporation of Glasgow, the Education Authority of the Glasgow Area (2), the Merchants House of Glasgow, the Trades House of Glasgow, the County Council of Lanarkshire, and the County Council of Renfrewshire. Under the chairmanship of Sir Samuel Chisholm and with a representative body of governors and a competent staff, such as it possesses, it is hardly necessary to say that the work of the college in the past has been progressively successful, meeting many of the needs of an ever-increasing community. And it is certain that, having entered into its new domicile with so many facilities at its command, the college will receive a forward impetus and add to the reputation it already possesses of service to the district and to Scotland generally.

The Management

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HAWAIIAN SCHOLARSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A scholarship at the College of Hawaii is being offered by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. The scholarship is offered only to a young man who has been graduated from one of the local preparatory schools. Examinations will be held in September.

MODERN CHINA AND
EDUCATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The fact that the former monarchical form of government in China has been replaced by the present republic is due, in no small part, to the influence which Chinese students have brought to bear upon China upon their return from other countries," said Tai Chi Quo, who was a delegate to the Peace Conference, and is now on his way back to China, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Many Chinese students have gained from their contact with the Occident ideas of liberty and free government based on law and order, government for the good of the people instead of for the governing class," he said. "Unfortunately, there is an unhappy condition of affairs existing in China today, in which the military class holds the people by force. The liberal element is ranking against this condition, and will, I am confident, eventually overthrow it."

"More Chinese are now studying at colleges and universities in the United States than ever before in history. There are from 1500 to 2000 students scattered throughout the States, about 700 of whom are in the eastern section. These students, and those now in other countries, specialize in various subjects such as engineering, political science, political economy, agriculture, while a few study law and pure politics. China's primary need now is to develop her resources. China is poor in material things, she is backward in all branches of modern science, and an industrial revolution is bound to come."

New Industrial Era

"A new era for industrial development has already begun in China, and will result in amazing productivity if followed out efficiently, since the natural resources of the country are extremely rich, second to none, not even America. They have hardly been touched so far, because of a lack of facilities. The new industrial era will be comparable to the one America has so recently experienced. China needs to encourage her native talent, which will direct the new movement and co-operate intelligently with her occidental friends."

"Unless China has her industries and natural resources developed she cannot hope to get on her feet, since she is now perpetually bound down by ruinous foreign loans, nearly all of which have a political character. Students now in other countries are preparing themselves with this work in view, and those who have returned to China have been trying, for the most part, to make use of the knowledge they have gained for the benefit of the country."

Training for Service

"Owing to the fact that China has been in the throes of transition and political unrest, their work has not borne as much fruit as we would naturally expect. The political unrest in China today is, however, only an inevitable stage through which every nation has to pass while undergoing a great national transformation. The majority of students, therefore, take up education, political science, banking, railway construction, etc., for practical use at home."

"The greatest change which has entered the modern Chinese educational system is the elimination of the imperial examination system, a series of examinations which were particularly difficult and trying. Natural science and mathematics have been introduced; formerly the Chinese curriculum was of a purely literary nature. The new idea of training oneself for service has gained a foothold in the system, by which is meant practical service rather than service simply to the government. The old idea that all manual labor is degrading is being eliminated by degrees."

COURSES IN HOME
STUDY AT COLUMBIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A course in home study will be given by Columbia University this fall in connection with the department of extension teaching as a new step in the university's policy of providing opportunity for a liberal education for all who desire it by carrying learning to those who are unable to attend classes at the university.

These home courses are planned primarily for the betterment of the individual and community needs. They will be started in September and will be supervised by instructors who are members of the staff of one department of the university, according to Prof. J. C. Egbert, who explained the plan. Last year, through its department of extension teaching, Columbia reached 6478 men and women who were unable to take up university training in the regular way. The present summer section has attracted about 10,000 students for the same purpose.

TEACHING FOREIGN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In an endeavor to give correct information regarding the life, institutions, and culture of other nations and to promote mutually helpful relations between foreign nations and the United States through educational agencies, the Institute of International Education has been recently established, according to an announcement by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of education at the College of the City of New York. Sufficient funds to insure the institute's permanency as well as its ability to carry out its aims are now available, it is stated.

THE HOME FORUM

Thomas Huxley and His Family

Writing of his father, Thomas Huxley, Mr. Leonard Huxley says: "Toward his children he had the same union of underlying tenderness veiled beneath inflexible determination for what was right, which marked his intercourse with those outside his family. As children we were fully conscious of this side of his character. We felt our little hypocrisies shrivel up before him; we felt a confidence in the infallible rectitude of his moral judgments which inspired a kind of awe. His arbitrament was instant and final, though rarely invoked, and was perhaps the more tremendous in proportion to its rarity."

"His idea in bringing up his children was to accustom them as early as possible to a certain amount of independence, at the same time trying to make them regard him as their best friend. This aspect of his character is specially touched upon by Sir Leslie Stephen, in a letter written to my mother in 1895:

"No one, I think, could have more cordially admired Huxley's intellectual vigor and unflinching honesty than I. It pleases me to remember that I lately said something of this to him, and that he received what I said most heartily and kindly. But what now dwells most in my mind is the memory of old kindness, and of the days when I used to see him with you and his children. I may safely say that I never came from your house without thinking how good he is; what a tender and affectionate nature the man has! It did me good simply to see him. The recollection is sweet to me now, and I rejoice to think how infinitely better you know what I must have been dull indeed not more or less to perceive."

Neperhan

The hills were brown, the fields were grey;

Enthralled with ice the river ran.

But golden was the air, the day

We sought the source of Neperhan.

The low, black alder's hardy spires

Grew thick beside each rusty spout;

Their berries kissed with crimson lips

The frozen flow of Neperhan.

The hawk swung high; and, fearing not,

The squirrel fluffed his coat of tan.

Pure quiet flowed every cot

That nestles by the Neperhan.

At dawn we left the idle mills;

At noon our long ascent began;

Sun-red, among December hags,

We found the source of Neperhan.

—Arthur Guiterman.

"The Structure of Truth and Love."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the great services Mary Baker Eddy has rendered to mankind is to give us a clearer interpretation of the word church. Few people seem to look beyond the meaning which defines church as a material structure in which to worship God, or as a body of people who have united to believe in some religious creed. Mrs. Eddy, however, perceiving that the church, to get at its real meaning, must be considered first of all as something distinctly metaphysical, proceeded to define it upon this basis. So we have the following definition on page 553 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Church, The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle."

Now to the man in the street this definition may seem to be like the things which Peter declared were hard to understand, and that for the simple reason that it is a purely scientific statement and humanity is not accustomed to consider metaphysics as synonymous with true Science. Nevertheless, the more we study this definition from the viewpoint of Christian Science, the more practical it will appear to us, and the more it will improve our Christianity. For in Christian Science it soon becomes quite obvious that it is just as necessary to have an understanding of church as it is of God, indeed the one implies the other, and both must be distinctly scientific and not merely expressions of belief. So it is plain that our definition of church will keep pace in clearness of apprehension with our perception of God, good.

It is interesting to note in this connection how humanity has been gradually getting away from the material belief in a church and approaching the apprehension of the true church, which concerns itself only with spiritual understanding. In olden times temples were built for the worship of idols. Thus the impression seems to have gained ground that God could best be served at certain times and in certain places. Little by little, however, these false beliefs were overcome by spiritual enlightenment, and these experiences must have brought forth the Bible, which, for this reason, may well be called the Book of the church, for it faithfully portrays the struggle of the wrong or material concept of church with the right one. According to the Bible, therefore, we have good reasons for declaring that the belief that the church was a material structure reached its height in the reign of Solomon though even here, when the temple was dedicated, we have Solomon's acknowledgment that God, Spirit, could not dwell in anything material but it ever so great. "Will God in very deed," he said, "dwell with men on the earth? behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built!"

The perception, then, of the true church, or "house of the Lord," which came to the patriarchs and prophets, grew or unfolded, becoming more and more spiritual or metaphysical and less and less material, until we find the complete apprehension of the meaning of church in the Apocalypse of John. Here we have in the symbolic description of the Holy City, or the New Jerusalem, the picture of the Church of Christ "coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband," the apprehension of which is possible here and now, but only to the scientific understanding, for doth it not lie four-square upon the rock, Principle? The church, therefore, is spiritually perceptible to the consciousness fully awake to the demands of divine Science, which are the demands of Truth and Love.

Now the Johannine description of the Holy City certainly pointed in one direction only, that is, away from matter to Spirit. Very fittingly it described, not a place, as so many imagine, though the words of the apostle are perfectly clear, but a divine understanding or state of consciousness, a pure scientific apprehension of God, good, to which matter has become unreal, or, to use St. John's own words, from which "the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them." In other words, here was an understanding that had overcome the material basis of thinking and judged all things from the viewpoint of Spirit or divine Science. This understanding was to be had here and now, for, as if in answer to Solomon's question, does not the Revelator assure us that "the tabernacle [presence] of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God?"

The more, therefore, that we apprehend through Science the meaning of church as the "structure of Truth and Love" the more we shall see that the true church is a state of spiritual understanding embodying the divine facts of Science, which are perceived, obeyed and demonstrated. This state of understanding being of Truth and being demonstrable is, therefore, bound to be manifested in our lives, for in Christian Science God is never unexpressed, but constantly revealed. This would indicate why Science overcomes or heals sickness, and why it reforms the sinner, for Science, knowing only the allness of God, good, thereby eternally proves the nothingness of error. This brings us to another part of the scientific definition of church. Mrs. Eddy never did anything by halves,

Knowing that demonstration alone is proof of scientific understanding and that truth is demonstrable when understood, she added the following to the definition from which we have already quoted: "The Church," she says, "is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." It is not the church's business, then, to dominate mankind with unknowable dogma and creed, but to prove its right to be among us as an institution by the healing work which it performs; thus demonstrating beyond a doubt that it is the "structure of Truth and Love." Whosoever, therefore, is doing the healing work that Christ Jesus commanded his followers to do, is proving his understanding of church to be correct and scientific. By the same token he is also proving that he is a member of this true church, one with Christ in God, so that he can never be absent nor separated therefrom.

O Native Britain

O native Britain! O my Mother Isle!
How shouldst thou prove aught else
but dear and holy

To me, who from thy lakes and mountain hills,

Thy clouds, thy quiet dales, thy rocks and seas,

Have drunk in all my intellectual life!

But now the gentle dew-fall sends abroad

The fruit-like perfume of the golden furze:

The light has left the summit of the hill,

Though still a sunny gleam lies beautiful

Aslant the ivied beacon. Now farewell, Farewell, awhile, O soft and silent spot!

On the green sheep-track, up the heathy hill,

Homeward I wind my way.

I find myself upon the brow, and pause

Starried! And after lonely sojourning in such a quiet and surrounded nook, This burst of prospect, here the shadowy main

Dim tinted, there the mighty majesty Of that huge amphitheater of rich And elmy fields, seems like society—

Conversing with the wind, and giving it A livelier impulse and a dance of thought!

And now, beloved Stowey! I behold Thy church-tower, and, methinks, the four huge elms

Clustering, which mark the mansion of my friend,

And close behind them, hidden from my view,

Is my own lowly cottage.

—Coleridge.

Henry Irving at West Point

From Bram Stoker's "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving"

The United States Military Academy at West Point on the Hudson River had from the time of his first visit to America a great charm for Irving.

One of the first private friends he met on arriving at New York was Colonel Peter Michie, professor of applied mathematics at the college. During the war he had been General Grant's chief officer of engineers. Another friend made at the same time was Colonel Bass, professor of mathematics. With these two charming gentlemen we had become close friends.

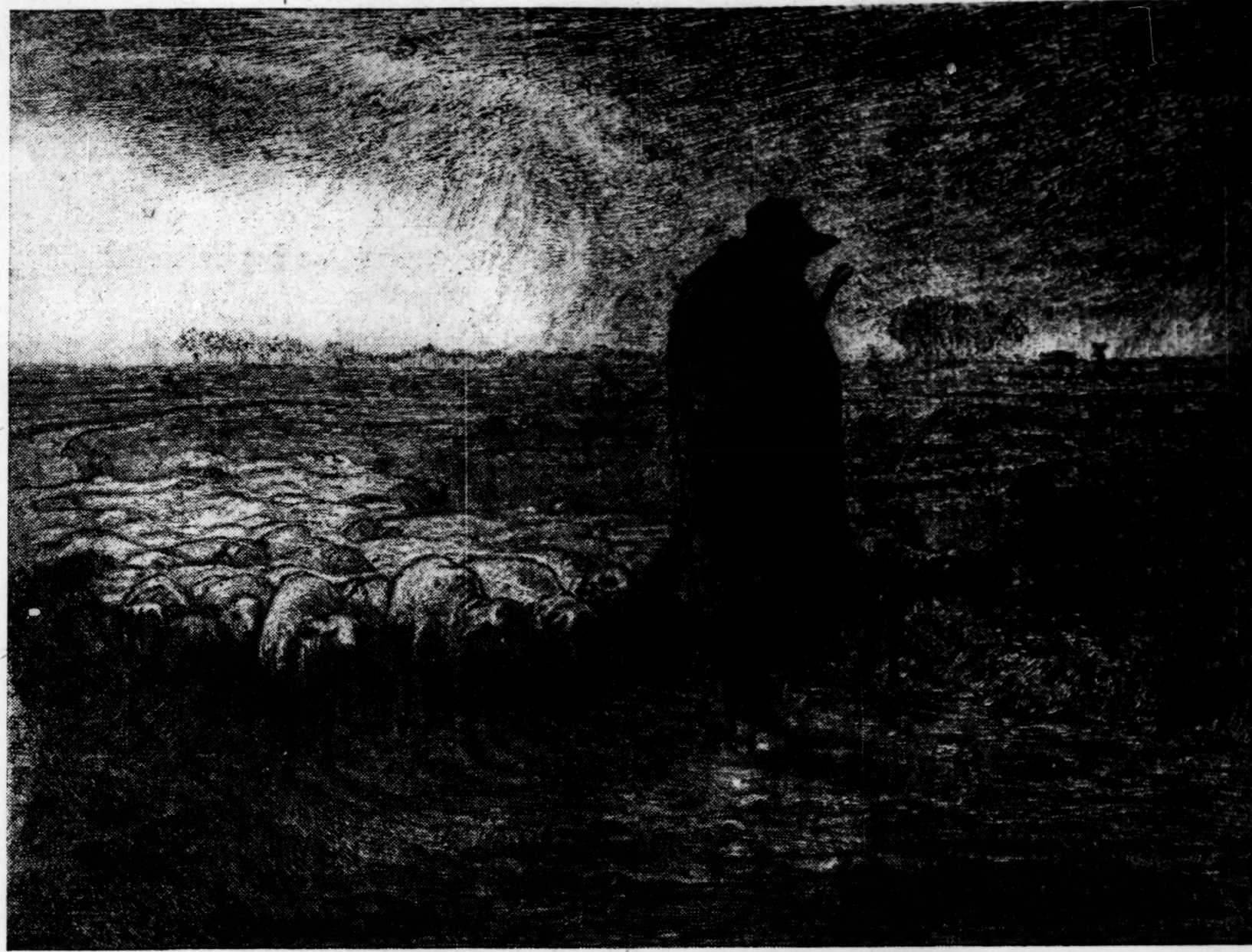
When Irving visited West Point he told Michie that he would like to play to the cadets if it could be arranged. The matter came within him in 1888, when he repeated the wish to Colonel Michie. The latter, as in duty bound, had, through the Commandant, the offer conveyed to the Secretary of War, at Washington.

To the intense astonishment of every one the war secretary not only acquiesced at once, but conveyed his appreciation of Irving's offer in most handsome and generous terms. The effect at West Point was startling. The authorities there had taken it for granted that such an exception to the iron rule of discipline which governs the military and naval academies of the United States would not be permitted. The professors had a feeling that the closing of his theater in New York for a night was too great a sacrifice to make. I was made aware of this feeling by an early visit from Colonel Michie on the morning after the sanction of the war secretary had been given. At half-past seven o'clock he came into my room at the Brunswick Hotel and was almost in a state of consternation as to what he should do. He was vastly relieved when I told him that Irving's offer, had, of course, been made in earnest and that nothing would please him so much.

And so it was arranged that on the evening of Monday, March 19, Irving and Ellen Terry and the whole of the company should play "The Merchant of Venice" in the Grant Hall, the cadets' mess-room.

Of course it was not possible to use scenery in the space available for the performance; so it was arranged that the play should be given as in Shakespeare's time. To this end notices were fastened to the curtains of the proscenium: "Venice: A Public Place"; "Belmont: Portia's House"; "Shylock's House by a Bridge," etc.

As it happens, the Venetian dress of the sixteenth century was almost the same as the British; so that the costumes now used in the piece were alike to those worn by the audience



"The Shepherd and the Flock," from the painting by Millet

In Millet's Workroom

Everything was plain and gray. An old green curtain hung across the lower part of the window, which is not unusual in a studio, but two features seemed to me to belong distinctively to this. The window was at the left on entering the room; at the farther end, beyond the easel, was a large mirror, which I imagined was used by Millet to study a movement which he would give himself, or a detail of folds from his own clothing.

The other object which struck me was a curtain suspended from the nearer side of the window and hanging at right angles with it. Behind this Millet would retire to look at his work, or to show it to visitors, the curtain intercepting the light, and making the picture seen in greater ease.

The walls were of plaster, darkened by time; heavy rafters crossed the ceiling; a few plaster casts hung about the wall—reliefs from the Trojan column, heads by Donatello and Luca della Robbia, the arm of Michelangelo's "Slave," some small Gothic figures and antique torsos, besides some Gothic figures in wood, of which Millet was very fond. All the studio accessories or decorations were so unobtrusive that I did not see any of them on my first visit. No pictures were in sight.

A large frame hanging over the before-mentioned mirror, which I afterward found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth century master, was covered by a quiet drapery; but the end and right-hand-side walls were closely stacked with canvases, all standing on the floor, their faces turned to the wall. Immediately upon entering the studio Millet took one of these, and placing it upon the easel in the middle of the room, signaled to me to stand with him behind the curtain, which placed us at a considerable distance from the picture. He put before me in this way ten or a dozen pictures, generally in frames, and in an advanced state of completion, always returning the picture to its place in its stack against the wall. Up to this time I had seen but a few of Millet's completed paintings; therefore the full force of his power and greatness was revealed to me then, and in his presence words were of little value in expressing my feelings. But the master was evidently satisfied and pleased with my rapt wonder and admiration, and seemed to approve of my difficultly worded comments.

A comment by Millet which impressed me strongly was this: he wished in a landscape to give the feeling that you are looking at a piece of nature—that the mind shall be carried on and outside the limits to that which is lying to the right and left of the picture, beyond the horizon, and to bring the foreground still nearer, surrounding the spectator with the vegetation or growth belonging to that place. In reply to some remarks, I think he showed me the large red pen with which he had done it. Several of the pictures showed this same ink outline underneath, notably "The Cowherd," which, although complete in its effectiveness as a picture, was painted very thinly in transparent color—opaque tints being used only in the sky and in one or two cows in the foreground. This was undoubtedly the work of a single day, or of a few hours, after the picture had been drawn in outline. Another picture in an early stage was the "Women Returning With Fagots." This whole picture having been put in with three or four tones; the effect was, nevertheless, very complete and impressive—much more so than the pastel of the same subject.—Wyatt Eaton.

Mr. Champ Effingham of Effingham Hall

On a splendid October afternoon, in the year of our Lord 1763, two persons were seated in the great dining room of Effingham Hall.

But let us first say a few words of this old mansion. Effingham Hall was a stately edifice not far from Williamsburg, which, as everybody knows, was at that period the capital city of the colony of Virginia. The hall was constructed of brick brought over from England; and from the great portico at the front of the building a beautiful rolling country of hills and valleys, field and forest, spread itself pleasantly before the eye.

Entering the large hall of the house, you had before you walls covered with portraits of cavaliers and dames and children. . . . On one side a broad staircase with oaken balustrade led to the numerous apartments above, and on the opposite side a door gave entrance into the great dining room.

The dining room was decorated with much elegance, the carved oak wainscot extending above the mantelpiece in an unbroken expanse of fruits and flowers, hideous, laughing faces, and long, foamy surges, to the cornice. The furniture was in the Louis Quatorze style, which the reader is familiar with from its reproduction in our day; and the chairs were the same low-seated affairs, with high, carved backs. There were Chelsea figures, and a sideboard full of plate, and a Japan cabinet, and a Kidderminster carpet, and large andirons. On the andirons cracked a few twigs lost in the great country fireplace.

On the wall hung a dozen pictures of gay gallants, brave warriors, and ladies whose eyes outshone their diamonds; and more than one ancestor looked grimly down, clad in a cuirass and armlet, and holding in his hand a sword. The lady portraits, as an invariable rule, were decorated with sunset clouds of yellow lace; the bright locks were powdered, and many little black patches set off the dazzling fairness of complexion. Lappet dogs nestled on satin laps; and not one of the gay dames but seemed to be smiling, with her head bent sideways on the courtly or warlike figures ranged with them in a long, glittering line.

In one of the carved chairs, if anything more uncomfortable than all the rest, sits, or rather lounges, a young man of about twenty-five. He is very richly clad, and in a costume which would be apt to attract a large share of attention in our own day. . . . His head is covered with a long flowing peruke, heavy with powder, and the drop curls hang down on his cheeks ambrosially; his cheeks are delicately rouged; and two patches arranged with matchless art, complete the tout ensemble. A cloud of lace reposes on the rich embroidery of his figured satin waistcoat, reaching to his knees; this lace is point de Venise and white, the fashion having come in just one month since. The sleeves of his doublet are turned back to the elbows and are as large as a bushel, the opening being filled up with long ruffles, which reach down over the delicate jeweled hand. He wears silk stockings of spotless white, and his feet are cased in slippers of Spanish leather, adorned with diamond buckles. . . . Add velvet garters below the knees, a little muf of leopard skin reposing near at hand on a chair, . . . and Mr. Champ Effingham, just from Oxford and his grand tour, is before you.

He is reading the work which some time since attained to such extreme popularity—Mr. Joseph Addison's serial, "The Spectator," collected now, for its great merits, into bound volumes. Mr. Effingham reads with a

languid air, and turns over the leaves with an ivory paper-cutter which he brought from Venice with the plate glass yonder on the sideboard near the silver baskets and pitchers. This languor is too perfect to be wholly affected, and when he yawns, as he does frequently, Mr. Effingham applies himself to that task very earnestly.

In one of these paroxysms of weariness the volume slips from his hand to the floor.

"My book," he says to a Negro boy, who has just brought in some dishes. The boy hastens respectfully to obey, crossing the whole width of the room for that purpose. Mr. Effingham continues reading.—John Esten Cooke.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

Popular Will and the Coup d'Etat

ANYBODY who is at all familiar with the idea that gives distinctive character to the United States form of government must see clearly that there is no place in the neighborhood of that idea for sympathy with what, in politics, is known as a coup d'etat. The very essence of a coup d'etat is sudden, decisive exercise of power for subversion of existing government without the consent of the people, whereas the United States idea would debar all essential change in the form of government excepting when based on the deliberate expression of the will of the popular majority. The United States may be said to manifest a constitutional aversion to such a thing as a coup d'etat; yet, while the country incurs small likelihood of having to deal with that kind of political effort at home, it has more than once been brought face to face with it in other countries, and is even now in a position of some question by reason of so-called coups d'etat that have recently brought about political changes in two rather important countries to the south.

One of these countries is Costa Rica, important because of its standing amongst the countries of the Central American group. As far back as January, of 1917, the government of that country was summarily changed by one of those bloodless revolutions that have been typical of South and Central America in the past. The facts were well reported and freely discussed in the United States at the time. It was thoroughly understood that Federico Tinoco, who ousted Alfredo Gonzalez from the presidency and assumed the office himself, was virtually only taking over personally a power which he had previously, to a certain degree, controlled indirectly. For Mr. Tinoco comes of an old family, is one of the most influential men in Costa Rica, and had supported Mr. Gonzalez when, after the inconclusive elections of 1913, Congress effected a settlement by calling the latter to the presidency. The failure of Mr. Gonzalez to carry out a political policy which is reported to have been agreed upon with Mr. Tinoco is said to have been the reason of Mr. Tinoco's successful attempt to depose him in 1917. However that may have been, Mr. Gonzalez made no effort to maintain himself in power, and the subsequent indorsement of Mr. Tinoco's government by an overwhelming majority in an unusually heavy popular vote appears to have attested the popular favor in which his coup was regarded, as well as to have given color to the report that the friendliness of the Gonzalez government to German influence did not harmonize with the generally pro-Ally sentiments of the Costa Rican people. In spite of this indorsement, however, the Tinoco government has never been recognized by the United States, although recognition has been accorded by the other four Central American republics and by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela.

The other country is Peru. There, as in Costa Rica, a provision of law invalidating an election unless certain numerical proportions are evidenced in the voting resulted in throwing a disputed election into Congress. Augusto B. Leguia, a former President, advised the seating of General Billinghurst, as the candidate who had had a virtual preponderance in the balloting. General Billinghurst was no sooner seated than he put the former President in jail, although the latter was able eventually to make his way to New York. Meanwhile, a coup d'etat deprived General Billinghurst of his power, and while he retired to Chile a new President was elected in the person of Mr. Pardo, who held office up to May of this year. In the elections at that time it appears that Mr. Leguia, the former President, received an overwhelming majority, yet it was reported that a plan was on foot to have Congress, controlled by the Pardo followers, nullify the elections and choose a compromise candidate. Various repressive measures had already been adopted against the Leguia party, when, on July 4, a coup d'etat by the latter transferred President Pardo from the palace to the penitentiary, won over the police and military to what was spoken of as the popular side, and established Mr. Leguia in the position of Chief Executive to which he had been elected. Here, also, however, the government de facto is as yet unrecognized by the United States.

Of course this failure of the United States to give recognition to these governments is a matter of great importance to them. It seriously menaces their standing and relationship under the League of Nations. Moreover, as they view the matter, it amounts to interference with their internal affairs on the part of another power. That this is merely a negative result does not, in their view, affect the fact. That the action of the United States, by reason of the Monroe Doctrine, is likely to have an effect on the action of European countries makes the situation, in southern eyes, all the more serious. And in all fairness, there is ground for saying that the Washington government, with world conditions what they are, and at a time when the relations between the United States and the countries of the other Americas are peculiarly under scrutiny, might be expected to meet the claims of Costa Rica and Peru with fair consideration and explicit statement. What has been spoken of as the modern doctrine covering situations such as these now demanding attention was formulated in 1868 by William F. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, when he wrote, on May 7 of that year, "What we do require, and all we do require, is, when a change of administration has been made, not by peaceful constitutional process but by force, that then the new administration shall be sanctioned by the formal acquiescence and acceptance of the people."

If more than that this stipulation calls for is now deemed necessary in the relations between the United States and the countries where the coup d'etat is a rather

frequent factor in effecting governmental rehabilitation, the requirements and the reasons for them should be clearly and promptly set forth. There is little to be accomplished in the way of friendly relations with South and Central America by any policy of long-continued and unexplained negation.

Second Thoughts on the One Big Union

ONE of the most welcome and significant developments in the great international world of Labor is the gradual awakening of the Australian workingman to the real meaning and real tendency of the much-discussed One Big Union. There was a time, some months ago, when the One Big Union idea bid fair to capture trades unionism in Australia. First launched in New South Wales, in the August of last year, the scheme was formally adopted by the Trades Union Congress sitting at Sydney. A few months later, the Victorian unions followed suit, and then the executives of the two states embarked on a campaign in favor of the new organization with an energy which, in those early days, swept all before it. From the first, however, there were those amongst the Australian trade unionists who saw quite clearly what One Big Unionism meant. The perverted declaration of the Labor extremist that he had found a "new road to economic salvation" and a panacea for every industrial ill never deceived those who in any way understood the situation, and when One Big Unionism first began to be talked in the workshops and clubs, within a few weeks of the suppression of the I. W. W. after the great strike in 1917, there were many who recognized it at once for what it was, namely, the I. W. W. very thinly disguised.

"Whether they recognize it or not," declared a prominent trade unionist in the heyday of the One Big Union's triumph, "the proposals of the One Big Unionists reveal a cynical contempt for all the democratic principles for which Labor is supposed to stand." And he went on to show how the One Big Union leaders were rapidly gathering all power into their own hands, and more and more openly proclaiming the doctrine that the "rank and file must obey orders, not give them." The sane and alert view of things began to operate at once toward the production of a clear understanding of One Big Unionism, and it has been steadily gathering momentum ever since, splitting the ranks of One Big Unionism itself, and, within the last few weeks, bringing forth from the federal council of the Australian Workers Union, one of the most powerful unions in the Commonwealth, a categorical repudiation of the whole system.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this repudiation is the fact that it is apparently based on a very clear recognition of the nature of One Big Unionism. The council declares emphatically that the constitution adopted by the One Big Union is "a very slight camouflage of the American I. W. W. without an additional original thought or idea." It insists that the One Big Union organizers simply took the I. W. W. constitution, typed off pages of it with only the slightest alteration, and "put it onto agenda papers for trades and Labor councils to consider." Another satisfactory feature about this awakening is the fact that the Australian Workers Union is a real convert. At first it was one of the adherents of the One Big Union scheme; but, like many other unions, it adhered to its own conception of what One Big Unionism ought to be, rather than to what it actually was. It adhered to a One Big Union on Australian lines, suitable to the circumstances of Australian industrial unionism, advocating "arbitration and political action instead of direct action." In a word, it had no sympathy with the ideals of the I. W. W., and when it finally "placed" One Big Unionism correctly, it would have none of it. Closer union in Australia, declares the federal council in effect, will be achieved only by education, and by proving to the workers in each industry that the best way to secure the interests of the individual industry is to safeguard the interests of industry as a whole "in a larger and more scientific form of organization." When such doctrine as this is understood, and acted upon in its widest sense, true One Big Unionism will indeed begin to come into its own.

Mexico and Its Oil Policy

THERE is still much that is puzzling about the course of the Mexican Government concerning the activities of United States oil companies in Mexico, and, in fact, concerning its entire attitude toward the United States. According to the recent testimony of Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico, before a committee of the United States House of Representatives, President Carranza is in control of practically all of the government. Thus it evidently rests altogether with the Mexican executive whether or not that Nation shall go half way to meet the United States in an effort to adjust the present difficulties in the oil fields, and in the maintenance of neighborly relations generally. It would, no doubt, be greatly to the benefit of all concerned if Mr. Carranza would be more frank than he is with the republic to the north, and it is difficult to see why he is not so.

Certainly the United States Government is, generally speaking, most friendly disposed toward its neighbor to the south, wishes to see it prosper and advance in every way, and has plainly expressed its kindly feeling. It gladly led the way in the recognition of the Carranza government as soon as it could safely do so, and, it would seem, has gone more than half way to assure the Carranza administration of its good will. President Wilson made a special effort in this direction when he addressed the party of Mexican editors at the White House in June of last year. In fact, he began his speech on that occasion by saying: "I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that that attitude is one of sincere friendship. And

not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service." Mr. Wilson then went on to say and to show that the policy of his administration toward Mexico was at every point based on this idea. He explained very directly and precisely that the United States considered the settlement of Mexican internal affairs as none of its business, and that it had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. It still looks as if the President pointed to the explanation of much of the Mexican understanding, past and present, when he said to the same group of editors: "It distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purposes of the United States, and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen." This speech was published in the Mexican capital, and at least President Carranza should know that such words are not spoken by President Wilson unless they are meant. That even newspaper editors have really not been informed as to the sentiment prevailing in the United States toward Mexico was indicated when one of the visiting journalists said, "We are all surprised at the friendly spirit expressed toward us by all Americans with whom we have come in contact. I have been led to feel that the United States is more friendly than I thought possible before leaving Mexico." But nobody in the United States was surprised at the American expressions, or doubted their sincerity. Mexico, indeed, has no better friend than the United States, and the day that Nation becomes convinced of the fact will be the happiest it has seen in many a year.

What Mexicans generally need, perhaps more than anything else at this time, is to learn whom to believe and whom to disregard. But President Carranza should have learned this lesson long ago. And even if he was affected by German influences during the war it would seem that, with all the uncovering that has taken place, he would by this time have decided that it pays nations as well as individuals to discriminate in choosing their intimates. The world is evidently of the opinion that Mexico tacitly sided with Germany before the war was over: whether it did or not it would probably now do the republic's international standing more good than harm to be outspoken about both its course in the past and its intentions concerning other nations and their Mexican interests. As far as the public is aware, it is now some time since President Carranza himself has said a word with regard to the policy of his government in relation to the oil fields. Meanwhile, the conditions by which outside owners of oil wells in Mexican territory are confronted are, to say the least, both annoying and discouraging. Certain authorities in Washington now seem to be freshly under the impression that Mexican policy toward owners of oil property is soon to become more liberal, but obviously they do not feel at all sure, since they await further explanation of the official Mexican intentions before giving further advice to American citizens.

Stone Wall Country

THERE is this general remark to be made about stone walls: some of them are amongst the most engaging things that the art of man, with the assistance of nature, has to offer. Some of them have nothing to commend them. Wherever stones are to be found, there, sooner or later, is to be found a stone wall, and, as stones are to be found in most places, the stone wall takes the world for its country. Nevertheless, in England, at any rate, stone wall country has a very special meaning. In the broad, rich lands of the south, one hardly ever finds them. There, the hedge has a practical monopoly of whatever fencing work has to be done, lining the roadside, surrounding the garden, separating field from field. It is the same in the Midlands, amidst the elms of Warwickshire and across the broad acres of the Trent valley. But, as the train speeds still north, if one is "going by train," crossing out of Derbyshire into the West Riding, gradually the stone wall begins to make its appearance.

There is nothing sudden about it. The hedges still hold out bravely in the valleys, but a great change is coming over the hills. In Derbyshire they were green to the very top, it is a way with Derbyshire hills, but in the west of the West Riding, the real stone wall country, the hills are swept clear of trees and, fold on fold on either side of the railway line, they show up, about now, at any rate, a wonderful purple against the sky. Winding over them, in all directions, are the stone walls. Seen from a height, as the train, for instance, climbs round the shoulder of a hill it is as though some huge and ill-fashioned net had been thrown over the countryside. Square meshes, oblong meshes, large and small meshes range themselves inconspicuously side by side on all hands, with a tendency gradually to become larger and more reckless as to form as the "poor land" of the fells is reached. And it is here on the fells that one finds the giant loose ends of the net, for in some places the line of the stone wall will stretch itself straight up to the sky line with every intention, apparently successful, of "hanging down on the other side."

So much for the stone wall at a distance. In the nearer view of the wayside or the journey across country, the net-like effect, of course, is gone, and the stone wall becomes just a great companion, as the hedge is in the south. For there is nothing hard and fast about the stone wall. No mortar of any kind enters into its composition. It stands by agreement, stone fitting in roughly with stone in a thousand different ways, whilst the briar and the creeper, in the lower lands, grow over it or through it at will. Now a well-kept wall, like a well-kept hedge, is one of the sure signs of a well-kept farm. And, just as it is not everybody who can "hedge and ditch," so it is not everybody who can build or repair a stone wall. Such work is, indeed, very skilled labor, and, in the real stone wall country, it is often, too, a strangely solitary task. One comes across him suddenly, maybe, the stone wall builder, on the edge of the moor, fitting in stone to stone, repairing a breach, strengthening a weak place,

splicing anew one of the long lines of the net. It is a work that may be done at all times of the year. Even in high summer, about now, let there come a wet day, when there is not much work of the common sort to be done out of doors on the farm, and the stone wall builder will surely be found somewhere at work.

Notes and Comments

STRANGE flowers, strange at least to the present generation of farmers, are growing in the fields of France, and in some places the "oldest inhabitant" of the village looks at a blossom that has appeared on the surface of the battle-scarred earth and is quite unable to name it. The phenomenon naturally interests botanists, who explain it by the belief that seeds which have been long buried and dormant have been awakened to growth by the turning up of the earth by war missiles. For example, seeds of corn and wheat which failed to germinate in Egypt thousands of years ago have, when planted in England, behaved normally in the present century. Therefore it is quite possible that the "oldest inhabitant" in France may be puzzled to recognize a flower that was familiar enough to remote "oldest inhabitants," and the seeds of which have survived the time when the flower was common.

STREET car conductors in the suburbs of an overpopulated city like New York have an exceptional opportunity to apply Pope's maxim that "true politeness consists in being easy on one's self, and in making everybody about one as easy as one can"; the conductor, one might say, is the host of the trolley car, although it is not one of his functions to introduce his guests. Whether or not he had ever read Pope, one conductor seems to have practiced the maxim, for he was, the other day, surprised by receiving a bequest of \$15,000 from a traveler, "as a mark of appreciation for his kindly treatment of me and other passengers when he had no personal interest in us beyond his official duty." Such conductors and such passengers are perhaps about equally rare, but it is pleasant to hear of them, and certainly no harm is done if the hearing raises for a while the standard of politeness in a world where street cars are not the only places where a higher standard would make life pleasanter for everybody.

"If one wishes to be commercial," says an advocate of the new way of teaching handwriting in England, "one uses the typewriter, but one's handwriting should be a fine art." Therefore the new system goes back in search of decorative beauty to the medieval copyist, and begins instruction with a broad pen that is used almost like a brush. The new method, after long experimental trial, is to be used in the schools, and its purpose, one judges, is to produce a script that shall be both pleasing and legible. The point has been raised that writing in the new fashion, which breaks a word up into single letters or groups of letters, is necessarily slower than the flowing hand now taught; but the answer is made that if it is slower to write it is faster to read, for the flowing hand, when it seeks speed, usually becomes a scrawl and often quite indecipherable. Incidentally it is to be hoped the new method will firmly inculcate the idea that the pupil must sign a letter so that anybody with reasonable ability can read the name.

AN AMUSING but really serious example of how some workmen work is presented by an efficiency expert writing about wages. He watched a gang wheeling gravel in wheelbarrows, and then worked out the following simple problem: If a man can, without undue expenditure of energy, walk sixty feet in half a minute with a barrel of gravel, dump the gravel in half a minute, walk back to the starting point in half a minute, load the barrow in one minute, and then rests half a minute, how many round trips an hour can he make between a gravel pile and a concrete mixer? The answer is twenty trips. The barrow-wheelers, however, were actually managing only two round trips an hour, and were being paid 50 cents for making them. Between times they sat on their wheelbarrows and conversed. Perhaps the exact automatic regularity of what the efficiency man calls his "very elementary and lenient time and motion study" would be hoping too much, but the barrow-wheelers were certainly asking too much at an average of 25 cents for each trip.

THE offer for sale of a complete set of British war posters and window cards for \$550 will probably remind many a person, on both sides of the Atlantic, how bravely he started out to make a complete collection of current posters, and failed to complete it. The English set contains 215 posters, including some withdrawn from publication and never widely exhibited. Another collection of some 327 French posters, of which, however, only eighty-eight are pictorial, has been offered for sale in France at about the same price. So far, apparently, no American set is on the market. The largest one known is that brought together by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The government archives presumably contain specimens of all the posters used by the national authorities, but as each state issued war posters of its own, a complete American collection may be already out of the question.

A RECENTLY published selection of letters by Voltaire may or may not set its readers the larger literary adventure of journeying through the eighteen thick volumes that contain his entire correspondence; it will at any rate introduce one of the greatest of letter-writers to some new readers. Letter-writing, however, is practiced much less assiduously than it used to be, and the thought of the 8000 letters of Voltaire's writing that had already been brought together eighty years ago implies a leisure for correspondence that many would today think impossible. Voltaire wrote, moreover, in a period of espionage when government officials had little respect for private seals, and when, as he once said in a letter, "one dares no longer to think by post." And yet, having "taken his pen in hand," as less sophisticated correspondents used to say, he seems to have given little thought to censors; he wrote naturally, delicately, and easily, and revealed a friendlier and more likable Voltaire than appeared when he wrote for the printer.